Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

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PACTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED BY JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY

In News Spotlight

New Agreements Big Contribution To New World Order, Says Hori

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, relative to the epochal conclusion of the Agreements on Economic Collaboration between Japan, Germany and Italy issued the following comment this morning:

"By concluding the Tripartite Pact on September 27, 1940, Japan, Germany and Italy, recognizing and respecting the leadership of Japan in Greater East Asia and that of Germany and Italy in Europe in the establishment of a new order, pledged among themselves to stand by and cooperate with one another. The treaty is the propelling force of an epochal nature for the construction of a new would order which is primarily aimed at establishing permanent peace. Wherever this force has exercised its dynamic influence the work of constructing a new order in Greater East Asia and Europe has steadily produced concrete results.

"The economic agreements which have just been concluded are agreements which give concrete expression to the spirit of the Tripartite Pact in the field of economy. The fact that these agreements have been concluded is in itself a demonstration that the construction of the new order is being further substantiated and that economic collaboration among the three Powers will henceforth be rendered increasingly closer.

"In addition, these agreements bring to an end an exploitative economic system with which the United States and Britain have endeavored to dominate the world under their monopolistic control and have opened the way for the direct settlement of accounts between Japan and Germany and Japan and Italy, another fact which is of very great significance.

"It is my firm conviction that the cooperation among these three Powers in both the spiritual and material spheres will thereby be further enhanced in strength and that it will not only contribute powerfully toward the prosecution of the war but also to the completion after the war of the grand undertaking of establishing the new world truly based on fairness and righteousness.

Press Comments

Thursday, January 21
TOKYO SHIMBUN—At the Cross-Roads
ASAHI—Production Increase

At the Cross-Roads

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Paralleling the war situation in Europe, the attitude of the Iberian Peninsula has become the center of world-wide attention. Premier Saracoglu of Turkey reiterated the strict neutrality of the Turkish Government during an interview with an Ankara correspondent of the Times, London, at the same time clarifying its intention of fulfiling the terms stipulated in the Anglo-Turkish alliance treaty.

The Spanish Government, on the other hand, has been holding urgent sessions of the Cabinet since January 16 to discuss an important national policy surrounding the Tangier issue while political circles in Portugal have likewise been showing lively activities. The existence of Turkey and the Iberian Peninsula, which protrude east and westward into the Mediterranean on both sides of Italy, indeed has a grave significance from the viewpoint of the Axis Powers as well as from the Anglo-Americans who plan to launch a counter-attack on the European continent by recovering their dominant position in the Mediterranean and replenishing their fighting strength in North Africa.

This is the reason why the United States and Britain, ever since the outbreak of war in Europe, have been resorting to every possible means such as political machination, economic cajolery, threat, and other crafty measures in forestalling these three countries and threatening their neutral position. The Anglo-American invasion of French possessions in North Africa and the occupation of various countries in West Asia and Arabia in defiance of international faith are but a stepping stone in realizing such a malicious ambition.

So far, the authorities of Turkey and the Iberian Peninsula have managed to tread the right path by preventing the unscrupulous politicians of America and Britain from attaining their ill-design despite the exposure of their neutrality to a grave menace time and again. However, at a time when an epochal transition is taking place in the world, it is clear as day that the rise and prosperity of these countries while maintaining diplomatic relations with both the Axis and anti-Axis Powers and moreover, expecting to participate in establishing a new world order, is a matter next to impossible.

During the first World War, Churchill considered the Western Front as the main line of battle and the Balkans, the so-called "Waterloo" in mapping out his strategy. In the current World War, the Western Front is replaced by the Eastern and the North African Front but vital importance is still attached to the Balkan States. Churchill firmly believes that by checking the Balkans, Germany can be isolated to face an eventual defeat.

However, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler was quick in realizing such a scheme and completed his preparations to meet any contingencies by carrying out blitz-operations in Jugoslavia, Greece, Crete, Tunis, the advance into southern France and by drawing the Balkans toward the Axis Powers, thereby shattering the strategy of Churchill based on the old outlook on the world, such a turn of events undoubtedly is prone to have a great bearing on Turkey, Spain and Portugal.

Production Increase

ASAHI—In correspondence with the Government's epochal emergency measure to unify administrative powers for productivity expansion in the person of the Prime Minister in order to increase the fighting strength of the nation, the Key Industries Council meeting on January 19 decided on measures for positive cooperation with the Government in its efforts to increase production.

The measures adopted by this body are not only appropriate, but coincide almost point for point with the Government's proposals and practices. We are reassured to see that the views of the Government and private enterprise are in such perfect agreement.

The "opinion on urgent measures for these emergency times" adopted by the Council includes among the undertakings that must quickly be executed by the Government the unification of the economic control machinery and simplification of laws, regulations and procedures. It mentions among the measures which private enterprise must enforce, the establishment of a system for cooperation between priorities industry and its affiliated industries, acceleration of business readjustments, mutual accommodation of industrial techni-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan, Indo-China Agree On Accounts Settlement

Laval, Mitani Exchange Documents at Vichy-- Payment to Be in Yen

The Board of Information, at 11 a.m. today issued an announcement relative to the Japanese-French exchange of Notes concerning the method of settling accounts between the two nations.

The official announcement, as given in full, follows:

"The exchange of official Notes concerning the method of settling accounts between Japan and French Indo-China took place at Vichy on January 20 between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Takanobu Mitani, and the French Premier, Mr. Pierre Laval. The purpose of these Notes is to adjust matters relative to the settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China in conformity with the new situation developing after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and to supplement the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement which was signed on May 6, 1941.

"The principal point of the Notes is the agreement to make settlements of accounts relating to both trade and invisible trade between French Indo-China and other regions of Greater East Asia on the basis of the yen."

Third Talks Begun

Mainichi

SAIGON, January 20.—As a sequel to the Yoshizawa-Decoux conference, the third Nippon-French Indo-China economic negotiations are under way, this time between Am-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Airmen Shoot Down 7 British Planes in Combat

Heavy Damages Wreaked on Enemy As Wild Eagles Swoop Over Calcutta, Moung-dow in Daring Bombing Raids

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 20.—One enemy Blenheim bomber, five planes of the P-36 type and one Hurricane fighter were shot down by Imperial fighter planes in an air duel staged on January 19 at Rathedaun, north of Akyab.

On receipt of the report that seven enemy Blenheim bombers, seven P-36 planes and three Hurricane fighters had flown to Rathedaun, the Imperial Fighter Squadron immediately started from its base and in an encounter with the enemy formation, shot down one Blenheim bomber, five P-36's and one Hurricane fighter. Confounded by the fierce attack of the Imperial Air Force, the rest of the enemy raiders fled over the border.

In the aerial engagement, one of the Imperial war-birds deliberately smashed itself against a Blenheim bomber, causing the latter to fall to the ground, and then made a forced landing at a certain place within the border.

Moung-dow Enemy Hit

A unit of the Imperial Air Force on the night of January 19 carried out a bombing attack on Moung-dow, a point on the Burmese-Indian border where enemy land forces are concentrated, and caused fires to break out in three places. All planes of the attacking unit returned safely to their base.

Moung-dow is a small village in the Indian territory located 60 miles northwest of Akyab along the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Calcutta Again Raided

Closely following its attack on Yunnanye, Chittagong and Feni airfields on January 16 and 17, the Imperial Army Air Force carried out a bombing attack on Calcutta on the night of January 19 and caused fires to break out in five

places by blasting oil tanks in the center of the city.

Although the enemy tried to check the advance of the raiders with intense ground fire, the bombers of the Imperial Air Unit successfully reached their objectives and accomplished their purpose.

On their way back to the base, the Imperial Bomber Squadron was chased by two enemy fighting planes. A fierce aerial combat ensued and one of the enemy fighters was shot down. One of the Japanese planes failed to return to its base.

Britain to Requisition More Women This Year

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—At today's session of the House of Commons, Minister of Wartime Munitions Production Oliver Lyttleton revealed the intention of the British Government to requisition women workers in the present year in larger numbers than last year, so as to increase munitions production, it is reported from London.

"It is expected that more women will be employed this year in war industry plants than last year," Lyttleton said at the House of Commons today. "In increasing the production of war necessities, Great Britain must lay emphasis on the output of ships, submarine chasers, tanks, airplanes and other special arms. Then to effect such a desired increase in production, there is no other way but to utilize female labor. The Government is also considering to employ male workers, who are now engaged in peace industries, in the war industry."

Manchou-Nippon Meet Under Way in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, January 20.—The further acceleration of development activities in Manchoukuo in view of the vital part it is playing in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was the subject of discussion at the joint Manchoukuo-Nippon conference opened here at 10 a.m. today.

The conference was attended by Government officials, representatives of the Concordia Association, local companies, the Kwantung Army, the Nippon Embassy, the Government-General of Chosen and various Nippon ministries including those of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry as well as the Board of Information.

MADRID PAPER BLASTS REMARKS BY ATTLEE

General Offensive Talk Called Empty Promise

Domei

MADRID, January 20.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's remark in the House of Commons yesterday that this is the very year when a general offensive will be taken against the Axis was relentlessly repudiated today by the ABC, one of the leading dailies here.

"Britain made the same boast last year, but nothing was realized," stated the paper, adding:

"The case was the same as the American promise to the Soviet Union that the latter would be assisted in its effort by the establishment of a second front.

"Deputy Prime Minister Attlee also said that his country will build a large number of vessels this year. If his words can be taken at their face value, how can vessels alone facilitate the landing of British troops on any shore? For landings cannot be realized where no strong air forces operate in its favor.

"Both America and Britain may be rich in resources, but how can these resources be mobilized for war use without shipping adequately equipped with arms."

Ueno Art Show Opened

An elaborate display of paintings by well-known Nippon artists opened at the Prefectural Art Gallary in Ueno for five days beginning yesterday, according to Domei. The paintings on exhibit, numbering 1,700 in all, are to be donated to the Army and Navy as well as the Servicemen's Welfare Board and the Japan Industrial Patriotic Association. The presentation ceremony will be held at 2 p.m. on Friday. Special significance is being attached to the present exhibition for the reason that it is the first display of such representative Nippon paintings by leading artists of different schools of Nippon painting.

Chile Severs Relations With Axis; Santiago Citizens Oppose Decision

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, 3:30 p.m., January 20.—The Chilean Government announced today its severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations, following approval of the bill for breaking off relations with Axis countries by the Chilean Senate.

Move Is Opposed

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—The Chilean Senate approved the severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations yesterday, but it is reported from Santiago that a demonstration against the step was held in the city, and several persons were arrested following the conflict of Axis and anti-Axis supporters.

Argentina Stays Neutral

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Receiving the report that Chile had declared severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiniaz of Argentina re-affirmed maintenance of neutrality by the Argentine Government.

Uruguay Standing Pat
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Domei

MADRID, January 20.—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay left Rio de Janeiro by air for Washington yesterday morning, after a conference with United States Ambassador Jefferson Gaffery to Brazil late Monday evening, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

"At present the Government of Uruguay has no intention of declaring war against Axis nations," Foreign Minister Guani said to newspapermen just before his departure for Washington. "At Washington I expect to meet Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, but it is not for conferring on the revival of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union."

Lippmann Blasts Envoy Of Roosevelt in Africa

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—Robert Murphy who had been sent to North Africa by President Franklin Roosevelt is now facing serious criticisms in the United States, as it is generally observed that the conflict between the United States and Great Britain over the North African puppet regime, that has recently come to the fore, is due to the lack of political ability of United States representatives sent there.

Walter Lippman, foremost commentator of the United States, particularly objected to Robert Murphy in his article printed in today's issue of the New York Herald-Tribune.

"Murphy failed to possess an accurate understanding of the North African situation," Lippman wrote. "He is generally thought to be a man with pro-German tendencies, but this is merely a wild rumor. But it can be clearly said that he is politically incompetent."

Wavell Says Bad Supply Caused Defeat in Burma

Domei

CANTON, January 20.—Topographical difficulties and particularly serious defects in transportation facilities caused the defeat of the British forces in the Burma-Indian frontier campaign, declared General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in a press conference upon his return to New Delhi yesterday.

"The topography of the Arakan district is similar to that in New Guinea, and consequently military operations were rendered difficult," said Wavell, who continued: "The greatest problem was that of transportation. At present every means of transportation, including wooden ships are utilized, but satisfactory results have not been obtained. Once transportation by means of elephants was considered, but it was not put into effect."

Separate Agreements Formally Concluded At Berlin and Rome

Two compacts of world-wide significance were signed on January 20—one between Japan and Germany and another between Japan and Italy—at Berlin and Rome, respectively, between the nations concerned in the form of Agreements on Economic Collaboration.

Immediately following signature of the Agreements in Berlin and Rome, three arrangements pertaining to the new pact were concluded in Tokyo between Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Reichsambassador Eugen Ott and Helmuth Wohlthat, chief of the German Economic Mission to Tokyo.

Heralding this further sign of ever-strengthening ties between the co-signers of the Tripartite Pact, the Board of Information, at 11 a.m. today, issued the following announcement:

"Yesterday, January 20th, at the General Headquarters of the German Fuehrer, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, and the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Joachim von Ribbentrop, signed an agreement between Japan and Germany concerning economic cooperation and on the same day at Rome the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Shunichi Kase, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, signed an agreement on economic cooperation between Japan and Italy.

"These agreements possess the same period of validity as the Tripartite Pact, the purpose of which they are to substantiate in the field of economy. In this respect they may be considered as the extension and reinforcement of the Tripartite Pact, Japan, Germany and Italy have constantly been strengthening their political cooperation established by the Tripartite Pact and now, by concluding these agreements, they intend to prosecute war against their common enemy through the formulation of a grand economic plan and by employing the total combined strength of the two great economic spheres of Greater East Asia and Europe and, at the same time, to lay the foundation for permanent economic cooperation between these spheres after the war. The agreements provide for the acceleration of extensive exchange of various kinds of economic goods and services and also for cooperation regarding all matters pertaining to economy and finance.

"The contents of the agreements are as follows:

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY CONCERNING ECONOMIC COOPERATION

"The Imperial Government of Japan and
"The Government of Germany,

"In order to assist mutually with total economic strength in the present war for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia and Europe and to realize after the conclusion of the war in their victory the new order to secure coexistence and coprosperity of the peoples concerned by a plan of extensive construction in their respective economic spheres, having decided to render still closer the economic cooperation between them,

"Have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"Japan and Germany shall accelerate and prosecute with all their power the exchange of economic goods and services in all branches between their economic spheres.

"They shall mutually assist in the procurement of materials and in the installation of equipments and effect close technical cooperation.

"ARTICLE II

"Japan and Germany shall effect close financial cooperation to facilitate payment arising from the enforcement of the provisions in the preceding article.

"ARTICLE III

"Japan and Germany shall maintain close contact to make more effective their cooperation regarding the prosecution of their economic policies.

"The Governments of the two countries shall make committees, appointed specially for the purpose, to pay constant attention to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

"ARTICLE IV

"The competent authorities of the two countries shall make agreement concerning necessary det[illegible] the present Agreement.

"The present [illegible] of its signatu[illegible] the Tripartit[illegible] ber 27, of t[illegible]

"AGREEME[illegible]

"(The t[illegible] Japanese-Ge[illegible] Government of Italy,' and replace with ber 27, 1940,

"Immediate[illegible] Japan and Ger[illegible] Fuehrer, three trade, technical between the For[illegible] Ambassador, Maj[illegible] Economic Missio[illegible]

"As regards t[illegible] mentioned Japanes[illegible] discussed between t[illegible]

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[illegible] Department Com[illegible] [illegible]s to be deliberated include the Wartime Administration Exceptions Bill, Temporary Measure Bill Relative to License, Permission, Etc., Pension Law Revision Bill, and others.

Home Ministry Department Committee: Tokyo Special Metropolis Bill, Municipal System Revision Bill, Town and Village System Revision Bill, etc.

January 23:

Justice and Education Department Committee: Wartime Criminal Special Law Revision Bill and Compulsory Educational Fund Law Revision Bill.

Agriculture and Forestry Department Committee: Agricultural Corporation Bill and three others.

January 25:

Finance Department Committee: 12 Bills Relative to Tax Increases, Bill Concerning Concurrent Manage-

(Continued on Page 3)

NANKING THANKS NIPPON FORCES

Resolution Adopted At Second National Defense Council

Domei

NANKING, January 20.—The National Government of China at the second session of the Supreme National Defense Council which opened here today adopted a resolution expressing thanks to the Nippon Army and Navy.

A message to the foregoing effect, in the name of President Wang Ching-wei, was immediately transmitted to the Japanese Government through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

Duplicates of the message were also sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in China, the Office of the Nippon Naval Attaches in Nanking as well as the Nippon Embassy.

Defense Council Held

Domei

NANKING, January 20.—The National Government of China this morning held the second session of the Supreme National Defense Council at President Wang Ching-wei's official residence with the attendance of all members of the council headed by President Wang, it was learned today.

In the course of the session, plans for adjustment of local administrative organizations, strengthening of the national economic committee and the reinforcement of the new people's movement acceleration committee were taken up and approved. The council also discussed the personnel matters in relation with the above plans.

It was learned that the Council decided on the appointments of Wang Shih-ching, Director-General of the Finance Administration of the North China Political Council, as a member of the Central Political Council to fill a vacancy created by the death of Yin Tung, and of Yu Chin-ho, Mayor of Peking, as a standing member of the North China Political Council and concurrently Director-General of the Reconstruction Administration.

Japan-Indo-China Payments Settled

(Continued From Page 1)

bassador Shigeru Kuriyama and Governor-General of French Indo-China Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux.

The negotiations are worthy of attention as having historic significance inasmuch as it is expected that through the Kuriyama-Decoux negotiations an epochal development will be realized in the relations between Nippon and French Indo-China which is intending to conform with Nippon's decisive war structure.

Basic relations between Nippon and French Indo-China, it is needless to say, have already established by the Matsuoka-Henri Agreement, the joint defense agreement and other treaties.

Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine that relations between the two countries—political, economic, military and cultural—will be further cemented along all lines. However, the situation in East Asia has been subject to constant changes, even as Nippon built up its undefeatable position in the past one year and the whole of East Asia entered the stage of construction to contribute toward consummation of the current war.

Closer Ties Necessary

As a link of Greater East Asia, French Indo-China will necessarily find itself confronted with a grave turning point.

Under these circumstances, there is no need of dwelling upon the necessity of further cementing relations between Nippon and French Indo-China.

Ambassador Yoshizawa, at the time of his conference with Governor-General Decoux declared that his negotiations with the French Indo-China authorities cover all the fields of poli[illegible] economy, culture and oth[illegible] situation [illegible] will [illegible] be effected with enthu-

Imperial Luncheon Granted Envoy Ott

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress graciously invited Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, and Mrs. Ott to an Imperial Luncheon at the Homeiden, Imperial Palace, at 12:30 this afternoon. There were also present at the function Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, and other high officials of the Court. After the conclusion of the luncheon, Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Peony Room where Their Majesties were pleased to express appreciation for the efforts the former German Ambassador to Tokyo had exerted to strengthen the German-Nippon relations. Major-General and Mrs. Ott left the Imperial Palace at about 2 p.m.

ITALO-NIPPON TIES STRONG

Enemy Countries Doomed to Perish, Says Z. Horikiri

Mainichi

BERLIN, January 20.—Zembei Horikiri, in his first press interview since his arrival here from Rome where he served as the Nippon Ambassador to Italy, today declared that the Italo-Nipponese relations, as long as the former country is led by such an able leader as Il Duce Mussolini, will never witness any shadow of relaxation.

Referring to the future of the United States, the ex-Ambassador predicted from the standpoint of the world's economics on which he is a noted authority, that the doomed country, if allowed to survive at all, can do nothing beyond forming an economic bloc with some of the South American countries.

Mr. Horikiri, when asked to express his opinion of the air raid on Berlin by Britain, supposedly met soon after he entered Berlin via Switzerland, said that the experience, a bit too severe to be met in Rome, tightened his war consciousness.

The high points of the questions and answers exchanged between the former Ambassador and the pressmen at his hotel were as follows:

Q: What impression did you get of the Italian Prime Minister before you left him?

A: I told Il Duce that I was greatly moved by his speech made a few days before. His allusion to the Nippon fighting men's valor has greatly inspired his compatriots both at home and on the front. The same speech as a matter of fact highly enhanced the morale of Nippon officers and men. The premier, seemingly satisfied with my remarks, said he would take up the similar topic as often as possible.

I was convinced then that as long as such a leader as Mussolini who understands Nippon and its people very well remains at the head of the Italian Government, no shadow will appear over the Italo-Nippon relations.

Q: What struck you most during your stay at Rome as Nippon Ambassador?

A: The report that my country declared war on America and Britain! The very night I received the official report about it, I could not sleep because of my surging emotions. Then came reports one after another telling of the brilliant victories our Imperial Forces were achieving on all sectors at the outset of the war. I was deeply gratified by the Imperial Virtues which formed the basis of each of these victories.

Q: If the global war remains in its present situation, how will the self-supplying economics of every country be effected?

A: Strategically speaking, both Asia and Europe have now been placed in invincible positions. Of course there are problems left on the Eastern Front and in North Africa in the Western hemisphere, but these will gradually be developed in the Axis' favor. Thus it is becom[illegible] clear that all European countries [illegible] without being united into [illegible]loc.

[illegible] your view on the [illegible] boast that they [illegible]r worldwide hege-[illegible]

[illegible] as some laws of [illegible]id good, these coun-[illegible] able to realize such [illegible] ambition. Military [illegible]not be staged effec-[illegible]al far-flung areas at [illegible] The enemy coun-[illegible]ize this geographical [illegible]

[illegible]rs that in the matter [illegible] who hold out longest [illegible]nners. Have you any-[illegible]se this in its applica-[illegible]esent war?

[illegible]nder that light, I can say that America will be the first to surrender because of the nation's luxurious way of life. All luxurious people will perish first in any war. As to Britain, its weakest point is the shortage in foodstuffs. To all appearances, should America be left to survive the war, she may be able to attain a minor bloc with some American countries. That country, lately awakening to its vulnerable position of its national morale is exerting to heighten the nation's sentiment for greater war effort.

AXIS PEOPLE DETERMINED

Situation in World Wracked by War Revealed by Asahi

The strengthened determination of the German and Italian peoples and the increased dangers facing the neutral countries are reported in the Asahi Weekly by the foreign correspondents of the Asahi Shimbun as the world enters another year of war.

In Germany the question whether the characteristics of the War of Greater East Asia and the European War has recently received earnest attention. In reference to the joint action by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, the German opinion is that although there are fundamental differences between them which cannot help but give rise to future disagreement, for the present these countries have, at least on the surface, laid aside their differences.

Reports of a clash in Anglo-American interests and in Anglo-Russian relations have been cautiously received in Germany, who feels that just as it is dangerous to overrate the strength of the enemy it is of questionable value to place too much credulence on the assumption of weakness arising from a number of nations allying for war.

At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Tripartite Pact had laid the foundation for a deep community of interest so that there was no impediment to a spiritual unity permitting coordinated strategy among the Axis Powers.

President Roosevelt failed to get an appropriate response to his request for a name for the present world conflict, but General Smuts, of the Union of South Africa, declared that the present hostilities is but a continuation of the First World War, which he said would rage for 30 years. "The War for a New World Order" is the name suggested by the Berlin correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun.

Turkey's Stand

The report from Istanbul presents the belief that the Turkish people have not a full grasp of the factors involved in the widespread world hostilities. Disregarding the fact that the War of Greater East Asia and the European War are being waged to liberate certain areas and peoples from the political and economic oppression of the Anglo-American Power and to destroy communism, the people of Turkey look upon the conflicts as a struggle for military supremacy, and their leaders are taking active steps to avoid being drawn into the vortex of this whirpool of great nations at war.

Turkey is the one great power in Asia Minor and by the additional factor of her geographical position should be able to play an important role in directing the trend of events in this region. However, at present she has not yet been able to free herself of the pressure exerted on all sides by the belligerent nations so that she cannot exercise an independent course of national policy.

In Rome the prevalent view is that the two wars in Asia and Europe are in fact a part of a global conflict, and the Italian Government and press interpret an enemy warship sunk in the Pacific as a victory for the Axis in the Mediterranean.

The joint strategy of Britain and the United States appears on the surface to have achieved greater efficiency, and as in the recent incident of Prime Minister Churchill disappearing for a few days and then suddenly appearing in Washington they try to show that their leaders are free to come and go as and when they please.

The bold appearance of a Japanese submarine in a European port has presented great possibilities for the Axis Powers, and it is now the desire of the Italian people that direct communication and travel be had with them to bring about greater cooperation.

The correspondent in Rome points out the spread of American influence in the Near and Middle East regions and reports that last spring British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met with the American Ambassador in London to draw up an Anglo-American agreement whereby Egypt was placed under the domination of Britain and Iraq and Iran within the American sphere of influence. Palestine was submitted to a compromise Anglo-American control. There is also a report of a treaty between Saudi Arabia and the United States whereby the latter's influence in that country is extended.

Secures Foothold

America has now secured a solid foothold in the Near and Middle East regions with rights to rubber cultivation, railway and road construction and improvement of waterways and harbors. This far-reaching program of expansion of its interests can be interpreted as a move by the United States to forestall complete geographical isolation when the new order is established in both the Asiatic and European spheres.

The people of Switzerland is naturally more greatly concerned by the course of events in the European War than those in the War of Greater East Asia, but it is generally recognized here that a global war is being fought between the satisfied "Have" nations and the dissatisfied "Have-not" states.

Swiss newspapers deal with the present wars as a part of a great world conflict with battlegrounds in Asia and Europe. It is a common belief among the Swiss that the fortunes of Germany and Italy in Europe have considerable effect upon Japan's position in East Asia.

The Istanbul correspondent emphasizes the opinion that Japan's entry into the present world hostilities has transformed the conflict into a total global war in which all nations are throwing in all their national manpower and resources in a gigantic struggle for existence. The significance of this interpretation is that it is almost impossible for any one nation to achieve a decisive, final victory by itself and the nations which can ward off internal defeatism tendencies and can continue to fight the longest will emerge the victor.

Turkey and other neutral countries are facing increasing political and economic difficulties as the war spreads across the face of the globe. In the case of Turkey, she is bound to Britain by the alliance while at the same time she has a friendship pact with Germany, with the result that her internal circumstances are greatly affected by the ever-changing international scene, and complete political stability is unattainable.

Mobilizes Men

Despite the fact that she is not a belligerent country, Turkey has mobilized an army of 1,000,000 men from her population of 18,000,000, and she is faced with similar problems as those of a belligerent nation. President Inonu declared on November 1 that Turkey was facing an unprecedented national crisis, and with more and more neutral countries casting aside their neutrality attention must be focused on this country.

Another Asahi correspondent in Berlin declares that the root of the present global conflict is the life-and-death struggle between the alliance of nations wishing to maintain the status quo and the group of states desiring a renovation of the old, inequitable world order.

With the fortunes of the War of Greater East Asia closely interwoven with those of the European conflict, Japan must maintain a keen watch on the developments on the latter field of battle and must, therefore, make a careful study of the future possibilities of the European War.

Germany and Italy are facing a difficult winter with the clarification of the fact that the German-Soviet War is the key to the European conflict and with the growing importance of the North African battlefront. The Red Army's winter offensive took form earlier this year than last, and on the Stalingrad front especially its operations took on for a time rather large proportions, but now there appears a stalemate in the situation between the Don and the Volga rivers. The Soviet forces will likely undertake their counter-offensive around Voronej, Kalinin, Lake Ilmen as well as in the Caucasus.

The situation in North Africa, the Berlin correspondent warns, does not warrant optimism, for although the German Air Force seems to hold air control around Tunis, it is not sufficient to permit the launching of a general offensive.

The importance of Tunisia is emphasized by the fact that should it be taken by the Anglo-American forces, Italian operations would be affected. However, with the distance between Sicily and Bizerta only about four or five hours' flying time, the supply situation is very favorable to the Axis Powers in this new campaign.

Communication Line Long

On the other hand, the Anglo-American communication lines are dangerously long, and speedy deliveries of equipment and supply are impossible. Although the Axis is reported to have shifted some troops from the Eastern Front to meet this new threat, the significance of this report is not great, for the two fronts are more or less related and the Anglo-American leaders depend, as they have always done, more upon the efforts of the Soviet army than upon their own forces.

Gleeful optimism was rampant in both Britain and the United States at the beginning of the North African operations, and the popular view was that this Christmas would see the last year of war. If the Anglo-American leaders share in unbridled optimism, points out the Asahi correspondent, then the Axis Powers can be more assured of the future.

However, both America and Britain are prepared for a long-term war, and their intentions appear to be to build a strong encirclement of Germany. To do this it is very probable that they will extend their military operations into Turkey, Portugal and Spain, and already indications of such moves in Turkey have been observed. England and America have joined in economic machinations, and steadily they are increasing their penetration into Turkey. It is a question whether these countries will continue to respect for long the neutrality of nations whose positions may be deemed essential to their strategy, and it is more likely as not that they will initiate a policy of so-called guardianship of the neutral states.

The correspondent at Madrid writes that next to Turkey the most likely scene for the future spread of the war is the Iberian Peninsula and in particular Spain. Since the landing of Anglo-American troops in North Africa and the stationing of Italo-German forces in the hitherto unoccupied areas of France, Spain now has belligerent armies on both her flanks. Spain's recent general mobilization of her armed forces is clearly a measure taken to meet the new situation, and she appears determined to maintain her neutrality and defend her soil against invasion.

Spanish newspapers have continued to show sympathy to the Axis cause, and should an Anglo-American force attempt to invade Spanish territory it is doubtless that General Franco's army will resist fiercely.

The Libyan offensive by the British Eighth Army and the new Anglo-American operations in northwestern Africa so elated the British and American peoples that they believed the initiative had finally passed into their hands, and they demanded, in the words of the London Times, that an Anglo-American force should immediately make a large-scaled landing on Europe, preferably where resistance would not be too great, as in neutral countries as Turkey or Spain.

Italy's fighting strength has yet to be mustered to its fullest, for she is yet able to mobilize an army that is three times its size today while her navy is yet unimpaired.

In Italy the opinion is that the 150,000 Anglo-American troops which landed in North Africa did not show any great ability for their operations were undertaken at points where there was very little if any resistance offered. On the other hand, the view is that the key to the North African and Mediterranean campaigns will be in the bitter battles to be fought around the Axis-held Tripoli, Tunis and Sicily.

Prime Minister Churchill revealed the intentions of the Americans and British to form a junction between the British Eighth Army moving westward through Libya and the Anglo-American troops under General Eisenhower moving eastward. If these forces should seize the above three strong points in the Axis strategy, there will then be need for the latter to view the situation as perilous.

However, by maintaining their defensive positions and awaiting the opportunity the Axis forces will be able to launch a powerful counter-offensive from this strategic triangle to threaten annihilation of the enemy troops concentrated in this area and to gain once and for all the control of the Mediterranean.

Eastern Front Focal Point

The concluding comment to this compilation of round-the-world reports from Asahi's foreign correspondents comes from Buenos Aires. The correspondent here believes that the future of the European War depends almost entirely upon the extent of damage that is inflicted upon the fighting power of the Soviet Union by the German Army this year. Another factor is the question of where will the Anglo-American leaders attempt to open their long-promised second front in Europe.

Following their disastrous invasion attempt at Dieppe last year, it seems most likely that they will look towards the territory of an unwary neutral country as was exemplified in their operations in North Africa.

For the first time in the present war the American army is, in North Africa, meeting the German forces and will show to some extent what part it can play in the event of an enemy attack on Europe. Yet, it must be remembered that the United States army has been expanded from 2,000,000 at the outbreak of the war to 5,000,000, so that though this great number is not to be lightly considered, it is a question just how much training they have had in the intricate arts of modern warfare.

An American general, General Eisenhower, has been announced as the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American forces operating in northwest Africa, and a greater part of his troops are American, but the fact of the matter is that the burden of the landing operations was undertaken by experienced British soldiers. The main reason behind the naming of General Eisenhower to his post was more likely in an effort to boost public morale in the United States.

During the early stages of the new North African campaign American newspapers were shouting with glee over their successes and were prophesying the speedy ousting of the Axis forces from North Africa, but of late their tone has completely changed and there is an increased tendency to point out that Germany and Italy have now concentrated a considerable force in Tunisia and the operations there cannot be considered as easy.

Hitherto the campaigns in both the War of Greater East Asia and the European conflict have been spectacular in their lightning-like rapidity of movement, but from now on the tempo will slow down.

Bloody Hand of America Revealed Behind Assassination of Darlan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—Considerable sensation has been caused in London over the revelation of United States intrigue behind the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan by the editor of the French independent news agency, who recently returned to London after visiting French North Africa, in his article published in today's issue of the News Chronicle.

"In my visit to North Africa, I have secured clear proofs showing that the assassination of Admiral Darlan was executed by a group of conspirators of the United States," the French editor said. "The plan for his assassination is written clearly in the incriminatory document. P. de la Chapel, the assassin, was assisted by three collaborators, and they went in a motor car to Admiral Darlan's headquarters. As Chapel entered the building, the three accomplices drove away in the car. The escape of the three had been previously arranged by the American agents."

New Diphtheria Antitoxin Found In Nippon Is 100 Per Cent Effective

Another addition in the field of science was made by a young Nippon scientist, Dr. Takeshi Kodama, director of the Central Health Experimentation Station of Kanagawa Prefecture, who discovered a 100 per cent effective inoculation against diphtheria, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi today, states Domei.

This powerful antitoxin against diphtheria was discovered after four long years of diligent labor and is reported to be three times more efficient than its British prototype and also unlike its American prototype is fully adaptable to the Nipponese.

The brilliant scientist already has conducted comparative tests with the old American and British antitoxin together with the new antitoxin on 160,000 children in his prefecture. These tests proved beyond any doubt that the newly-discovered antitoxin is far superior to the British and American antitoxin and that it is 100 per cent effective to children under five years of age.

The outstanding qualities of the new antitoxin are as follows:

1. There are absolutely no after effects.

2. In comparison with the three inoculations which the British and American antitoxin required, the present one requires but one or two and is still more efficient than the former.

Furthermore, Dr. Kodama claims that unlike the former antitoxins, his is more effective if given in greater quantity to weaker children.

A full report on the valuable discovery will be made by Dr. Kodama at the National Medical Conference which is to be held at the Nagoya Medical College in March.

Red Cross Vessel Ready

LISBON.—The first hospital vessel owned by the International Red Cross, the Caritas I, will shortly begin its humanitarian missions in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Colonel Fritz Iselin, International Red Cross delegate, gave a reception on board the ship to Admiral Ferraz, President of the Portuguese Red Cross.

Thanks Japanese Kindness

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 18.—Great satisfaction was expressed by Peng Nien, Vice-Minister of Communications, towards the generosity and consideration of the Japanese military authorities in turning over large stocks of postage stamps seized in Hongkong to the National Government.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

que, materials, equipment and labor and their rationalization.

Most of these things, of course, have already been proposed by the Government and actually taken in hand. Of particular interest, however, is the view expressed that the industrial control association system should be developed and strengthened as the pivotal center of all economic control machinery. This is all the more gratifying in that the various criticisms directed against certain shortcomings in the control association system have been stilled by the stabilization of Government policy through such measures as the transfer of powers with regard to labor to the control associations and now the intention of private enterprise is seen to be that these associations should be fully developed and strengthened.

The proposal to establish a Society for Cooperation for Production Increase Acceleration in order to assure planned production in the industries affiliated with the priorities industry is timely and such a body no doubt will do much good provided it is operated efficiently.

The question is to see that the sacrifices involved in enforcing the priorities system are made really in accordance with national aims. It is equally important to assure that private enterprise will send out men of ability to make the control associations a real success. We are certain, however, that the business world will spontaneously cooperate with the Government on these points and in accordance with the decisions of the Key Industries Council.

Cambodian Rally Fixed

Domei

SAIGON, January 19.—Responding to the war declaration by the National Government of China against Britain and the United States, 150,000 Chinese residents in Cambodia will hold a mass rally under the chairmanship of Hsu Chiang-lun, Chief of the Pnompenh office of the National Government of China, at Pnompenh on January 24.

At the rally, which will be held close on the heels of similar meetings held by Chinese residents in Saigon and Cholon recently, a resolution will be passed pledging full support to the National Government of China and wholehearted cooperation with Nippon in prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Decoux Congratulated

Domei

SAIGON, January 20.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, received a message of commendation from Jules Brevie, Colonial Minister of the Vichy Government, recently for his unwavering loyalty to France and continued cooperation with Nippon throughout the critical times since he succeeded former Governor-General General Georges Catroux in July, 1940.

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Birds as Raid Alarms

Certain species of birds are very sensitive to sound vibrations, and as such can be used profitably in descrying approaching enemy planes, says a teacher of the Aomori Normal School, according to the Asahi. In this connection, he adds that lookouts for enemy planes should pay every possible attention to the habits and movements of the creatures of the feathered kingdom.

Miners Get Prosperity Barometer

Bright red flags raised every morning at the 27 mines in Joban, Fukushima, are becoming the barometer of industrial prosperity in that district. According to the miners, it was decided that the pennants would be hoisted when the amount of production on the previous day reached the goal determined for that day. In case production fell below expectations, the flag was to be raised at half-mast.

May Cut Giant Cryptomerias

A campaign to utilize the giant cryptomerias lining the approach to the Toshogu Shrine in Nikko for shipbuilding purposes is being pushed by members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Organization in Imaichi-machi, Nikko, with the support of other youth organizations in the neighboring towns and the Lumber Associations, states the Asahi.

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PLIGHT OF BRITAIN IN INDIA WORSENS

Hold on Country Doubted With Internal Troubles Reported on Increase

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, January 19.—With the five-month-old disturbance in India over the independence movement showing no signs of abatement, and pressure on them from east and west by Nippon and Germany daily mounting, the British authorities in India have very poor prospects of holding India securely in their hands.

Recent reports pointed out that a war conference was being held at Chungking between the Chiang regime and those representing the Indian Government to discuss measures for the defense of India.

Although the Indian Government earnestly desires to get additional troops from Chungking there is at present no hope of the request being realized.

The Nippon Forces' air raids started on December 20 last year on Calcutta and other areas and the smashing of the enemy's much boasted Lancashire Regiment around the upper reaches of the Mayu River crushed all the British propaganda of retaking Burma in the near future.

Bombs Innocent People

For some time it was the British boast that they could retake Burma, and to translate this into action, they conducted guerilla air raids here and there in Burma mostly on the innocent Burmese people. They also sent some units toward Akyab to show that their propaganda was thus being pushed into action.

It still remains to be seen whether the creators of the vicious propaganda can stop the air raids and ground operations of the Nippon Forces.

Their propaganda having been nullified, the British authorities are all out to check the Indian evacuees from Calcutta and other centers directly exposed to the Nippon air raids. At Calcutta, the population of 2,500,000 is said to have been reduced to 1,500,000.

Nearly all doors on the streets are shut. The whole town is turning into a hotbed of germs.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General of India, is personally visiting the military plants in the raided districts to exhort the native workers therein to remain working despite the growing danger.

Inflation Tendency

The Governor-General, in his recent speech at the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Calcutta, pointed out the increasing tendency of inflation. Explaining the economic trend, he is said to have given four factors, namely, (1) military requirements before civilian needs, (2) supplies are being sent to West Asia for Anglo-American troops, (3) stoppage of rice importation from Burma, and (4) growing tendency among the various district governments in India to plan for their own benefits at the expense of others.

The question of the shortage of foodstuffs is a vital one. The Indian Government, with a view to checking the growing famine to a minimum extent, are ordering the provincial governments to plan their respective measures. However, no tangible results have resulted. The shortage is growing more acute which together with the strong of animosity against the British authorities, are causing disturbances here and there, often culminating in bloodshed and heavy destruction of Government offices.

No Sign of Abatement

As to the general agitation against the British Government, there is no tendency as yet of its subsiding, chiefly because of the historic nature of the present situation. Formerly these disturbances were limited to some factions among the populace. The present agitation is significant in its spread among all strata of the population. The Muslims, who used to stand aloof from any agitation started by the Hindus, are now supporting the latter in principle, though the former express their intention of attaining their aim through the Pakistan move.

After all, these disturbances in India will be influenced largely by the general situation of the global war. The Indian situation is watched by the entire world.

Chinese Statesman Dies

F.P.S.

PEKING, January 18.—Yin Tung, Director-General of Reconstruction of the North China Political Affairs Commission, recently died here after a protracted illness and the North China Political Affairs Commission granted F.R.B. $100,000 to the family of the deceased to defray all funeral expenses.

Magnanimous Spirit of Japanese Again Displayed in South Seas

No Discrimination Shown During Rescue Work Of Dutch Prisoners When Ship Was Sunk by American Bombers

Mainichi

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 19.—The spirit of "Bushido" was again displayed, this time in the waters of the South Seas when Japanese sailors and nurses extended hands of relief to the Dutch prisoners aboard one of the transports which were subjected to bombings by three American bombers off Tavoy in Burma on January 15.

The squadron recently returned to this base and the members of the crew gave the following account:

"At about 3 p.m. on January 15 when our squadron was sailing off Tavoy, we received a report that enemy planes were approaching us. Soon a four-engined American heavy bomber of the Consolidated B-24 type, was sighted in the distance about 3,000 meters to the south of us.

"It was not long before we saw a black bomb released by the enemy plane. It fell in the sea about 100 meters to the left of the two transports that were sailing behind our ship carrying the Dutch prisoners. A huge spout of water rose where the bomb had fallen. All ships of the squadron began to accelerate their speed.

"When the first plane left us, two more bombers of the same type made their appearance. One of the bombs from the enemy planes exploded in the sea perilously close to the XX Maru.

"Immediately, an order was given to lower life-boats from our ship. While the enemy planes were repeating their raids on the transports, all life-boats left the ship and were speeding to the rescue.

"The fourth bombing was carried out from a low altitude but none of the enemy bombs hit our vessel. However, the explosions of the bombs that had fallen into the sea gave terrific shocks to the transports as well as to our ship. The enemy bombers soon disappeared before the intense firing of the anti-aircraft batteries of the Japanese squadron.

"Meanwhile, the life-boats started their rescue work. All the victims who had fallen overboard were equipped with life-bouys. Many ropes were thrown from our ship to the sufferers.

"Japanese sailor and Dutch prisoners were rescued without discrimination. We sighted a Japanese seaman aboard a drifting raft who signalled us with a flag, asking to rescue the sick and wounded before rescuing himself. We were so impressed by the sublime, magnanimous spirit of the seaman that we could not stop the tears from welling in our eyes.

"On board the depot ship, the nurses were busily giving treatment to the wounded Dutch captives and Japanese sailors who had been rescued, without the slightest bit of favoritism. Petty sentiment meant nothing to the Japanese nurses.

"Towards evening, we heard the solemn strain of 'Kimigayo' coming from the Japanese sailors drifting over the sea. It was followed by the singing of a popular military song. A stirring, tragic atmosphere reigned.

"Thanks to the enthusiastic rescue work, the majority of the victims were saved. Especially rejoiceful among them were the Dutch soldiers who well knew that their lives had been miraculously saved simply by the magnanimity of the Imperial Forces and who fully learned what the Anglo-American 'humanitarianism' really meant."

ASIA MINISTRY TO CREATE JAPAN-CHINA COMMISSION

To Execute Agreement on Returning of Concessions, Extrality Relinquishment

Judging from various preparations now being made by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, a Japan-China Commission to carry out the recent agreement between the two countries relative to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions in China, will be appointed before the end of this month, Domei reported on Wednesday.

The commission, according to the stipulation of the agreement, will be composed of an equal number of Chinese and Japanese delegates.

Its headquarters will be established in Nanking to execute speedily whatever measures are adopted in line with the spirit of both the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the recent agreement.

It is expected, therefore, that the effective strengthening of the National Government of China will be only a question of time.

Malai to Grow Rice

Domei

SHONAN, January 20.—As a result of successful experiments conducted at Alor Star, Malai, in transplanting rice plants from Taiwan, approximately 4,500 acres have been selected in the Wellesley district by the Penang State Administration Office for Cultivation on a large scale for the coming harvest season, it was officially revealed today.

Population Increase Is Seen in Hongkong; 4,000 Japanese There

Domei

HONGKONG, January 20.—The population of Hongkong at the close of December last year totalled 983,512, showing an increase by 1,426 as compared with the November figures, the Hongkong Government-General announced today. The December population consisted of 972,146 Chinese, 7364 nationals of third countries and 4,002 Japanese; the Government-General report disclosed.

RELIEF FUND ALLOCATED

Burma Air Raid Victims to Be Cared for by Committees

Domei

RANGOON, January 20.—A relief committee will be set up in each province in Burma under the chairmanship of the respective governors, damaged buildings will be repaired, new houses built, air raid shelters constructed, foodstuffs supplied and medical services provided with the fund recently sent by the Japanese Government for the relief of those suffering from the indiscriminate enemy air raids on Burma, it was learned here today.

It is understood that relief work for air raid victims in the districts outside the direct supervision of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma will be handled by the Japanese Military Administration.

U.S. PROPAGANDA SCORED BY SASAKI

(Continued from Page 1)

storing the confidence of foreign countries in America. Put another way, the more they circulate reports about operations to come, the more they help themselves.

To the Americans devoid of the sense of shame it does not matter at all whether the counter-offensive operations will materialize or not. Their preoccupation is how to temporize the situation and how to meet the urgent needs of today.

Counter-Offensive Doubtful

With regard to the counter-offensive operations talked of by the American authorities, they are as suspect as the production figures which were revealed in the Presidential message to Congress. The fact of the matter is that they think proper to disclose things connected with them which ought to be kept secret, as they bear on points of strategy. The conclusion is inescapable that the American talk of counter-offensive operations in the future is intended to be sheer propaganda.

There are some people who get frightened and upset at the mention of the output of tanks and airplanes in America. Armament is relative. It must be borne in mind that America is not the only country which is increasing the output of munitions. Neither is the fact to be lost sight of that the Imperial Army is not so ineffectual as to insist that as America is building 60,000 planes it must have as many planes if it is to act effectively. Quantity will not make power at once. America's production figures do not represent the strength it can use against Japan.

If we see to it that these figures have the effect of a stimulant to our efforts and if we go on increasing our fighting power on the basis of measures necessary to annihilate America and Britain, and if we strengthen our structure to an extent permitting us to hit effectively when the time come, then we will be in a position where we may be saved from coming under the spell of America's production figures.

Thought War Intensified

It is a fact that there has recently been an increase in enemy operations in spreading thought propaganda and disturbing our home front. I am tempted to think that the enemies have made up their minds to make the year 1943 a year of counter-offensive operations in the war of ideas.

There are world events which seem to suggest that, assuming that the enemies have determined to engage in thought counter-offensive action this year, there are some favorable conditions for these operations. With the advent of winter the Soviet forces, as had been anticipated began to engage in counter-offensive actions against the Axis forces. Taking courage from this development, the American-British forces attempted an invasion of West Africa. Soon the enemy propaganda machine was working at full blast spreading reports about this illegal act. Recent reports indicate that the American-British forces in Africa are in a fix, after the terrible losses they have suffered at the hands of the Axis forces which counter-attacked violently.

In East Asia, operations are developing in the South Pacific. Along the border between India and Burma, the Anglo-British forces are engaged in small-scale counter-offensive operations.

It is easy to see the motive which is prompting the enemies to resort to guerrilla warfare in this part of East Asia. The enemies are getting reckless over the progress which is being made in the work of rehabilitating the regions after their occupation by the Imperial Forces. Hence their attempts to disturb peace in the occupied areas and disturb the rear of our forces.

Final Victory Certain

I am afraid that there are people in our country who are apt to get nervous about the situation. Under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, our country has, in the short-space of a year, placed itself in a position where it can be sure of final victory in the war whose theater has extended to cover a vast area. I hope that these people will learn to take a long range view of the situation and that they will not allow themselves to be impressed deeply by the issue of operations at any time or place. I believe that the right attitude for these people to take is one of taking calmly the ups and downs which are expected to mark a great war such as the one we are engaged in.

Japan is developing with leaps and bounds. The Japan of today is not the Japan of old. It will not be surprising if Japan, conducting the greatest war in history, should be subjected to enemy counter-attacks.

America and Britain have hitherto been passive in their defense. They are now struggling to get in a position where they can counter-attack. In a word, they are exerting themselves two times as much as they have done in the past. If their present attempts at counter-offensive operations are not successful, they will have to exert themselves four times as much as they have done in the past. After the failure of each counter-attack they will have to increase their efforts. By defeating each enemy counter-action we will be getting nearer to the end of the enemies.

Each Victory Important

It must be remembered that victory in each decisive battle means a further step toward the annihilation of the enemies.

One of the most important duties of a nation at war is to judge correctly the enemy's internal situation. What is the condition of the enemy? To what degree is the living of the people of the enemy nation being strained? What part should be hit to hurt them the most? Wherein lies the enemy's weak points, and strong points?

To judge correctly these points, that is the most important thing in the war of propaganda. The various nations in the war are working with all their might to do this. And a great part of the material from which an estimation is gained lies in the people's irresponsible declarations and criticisms.

Since the occupation of the Southern Regions, the enemy, whose communications with these areas have been completely cut off, has been working feverishly from all angles to find out how these territories have recovered and how the native inhabitants are cooperating with the Japanese Forces. The enemy is also working with great effort to get material, material which will hurt Nippon, to use in its war of propaganda. And the enemy has its eyes especially upon those who return from the Southern Regions. Because this is the situation such an insignificant conversation as related above cannot be carelessly overlooked. At this time there must be a complete diffusion of the idea of anti-espionage, an even greater understanding of that necessity than at the time immediately before the outbreak of the war, in matters not only military but cultural and economic as well.

As I have already stated, America and Britain are working feverishly on one hand in a propaganda of threats concerning a counter-offensive and on the other to cause confusion or rupture within the Axis camp. In this America and Britain are using various methods. One method is to cause doubt and suspicion to arise among the Axis nations toward each other and thus to have them fall apart. And another, to bring about a condition wherein the Axis nations underestimate their allies' real strength and ability and thus to damage their trust and belief in each other.

For example the enemy releases propaganda which subtlely points out that the rights on the East Asia continent and in the Southern Regions will be an inevitable problem arising after this war between Nippon and Germany, and thus tries to disturb Nippon-German harmony. The enemy also tries to make the internal situation of the Axis nations appear in a pessimistic light; to distort the war situation on the Eastern front and on the North African Front to seem disadvantageous to the Italo-German Forces. This type of propaganda is sent in at a strategic time with authentic-sounding material and if taken without thought such propaganda sounds like the truth.

The Axis nations are bound together by a common ideal with a common goal. It is a noble union differing infinitely from that of America and Britain, which have joined together only for profit and because of temporary usefulness. And thus Axis solidarity absolutely cannot be shaken by mere Anglo-American plots and schemes. But America and Britain are fully versed in propaganda and during a long period we may be deceived if we give them a chance to do so. It is necessary for all of us to be very careful and watchful.

The great Anglo-American counter-offensive, as far as the ideological counter-offensive is concerned, is of a character which can be carried out any time, on any scale, and it can be expected this year, especially from now on, to increase in intensity. Against this tricky ideological attack which cannot be seen by the eyes and which at times has surprising power it is of great importance for us, as units fighting in a total war, to be determined to carry out our responsibilities in defending our fatherland to be always watchful and to be careful of our own actions.

ICKES OPPOSES PROBING OF PUERTO RICO PROBLEM

Wants to Stop Investigation On Mysterious Loss of Commodities

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, January 19.—Opposition was expressed concerning the Senate investigation of economic conditions in Puerto Rico by the United States Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes. In a letter to Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, he claimed that such an investigation is unnecessary and that the only solution for the present problem confronting Puerto Rico is to increase the number of ship bottoms, according to an A.P. report from Washington.

Filipo Hostos, president of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, said he was mystified by Ickes' letter since an inventory on October 31 showed that stocks of 13 out of 28 basic commodities had completely vanished and that the Island was on the brink of economic collapse.

6,500 War Prisoners In P.I. to Be Released; Ceremony Is Observed

Domei

MANILA, January 20.—A total of 6,500 Filipino prisoners of war are looking forward eagerly to a new life dedicated to the ideal of building a Greater East Asia as the Japanese Military Administration today announced their release tomorrow from the O'Donnell War Prisoners' Camp in Tarlac Province, Luzon Island. Chairman Jorge Vargas of the Philippines Executive Commission and other officials were present at a ceremony held at 10 o'clock this morning marking the release of the prisoners.

CHILE SENATE VOTES TO SEVER AXIS TIES

Passes Resolution Introduced By Fernandez—Argentina Sticks to Neutrality

The Chilean Senate on Tuesday passed the Government's resolution to sever relations with the Axis nations, according to a Santiago dispatch relayed to Domei from Buenos Aires under date of January 19.

Debate was held in the Senate on the resolution brought up by Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez in the Chamber, as a result of which the Government's decision to discontinue relations with the Axis Powers was duly approved.

President Juan Antonio Rios is scheduled to make a statement on the new diplomatic policy of Chile in a radio broadcast speech on January 22. Just prior to the Senate's decision on Tuesday, the Chilean Government ordered the closing of the Maibo Broadcasting Station which is affiliated with Axis interests. The step is regarded as a preliminary to seize the establishment.

It is understood, according to another dispatch from Buenos Aires, that Argentina will maintain its independent policy of strict neutrality regardless of the attitude of Chile with which it had so closely cooperated to safeguard the neutrality front. Argentina, the cable adds, is doubtless extremely regretful of the defection of its erstwhile co-worker for the cause of non-spread of the war.

It is said in well-informed quarters at Buenos Aires that Argentina will adhere to its policy of strict neutrality. The Argentine Government received the news quite calmly as it had been notified of the attitude of the Chilean Government prior to the decision of the Senate.

The foreign policy of President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina is not necessarily one that is opposed to the Pan-American policy of the United States but it seeks to uphold the national integrity of Argentina in accordance with the principle of self-determination so far as it is compatible with hemispheric solidarity.

As a matter of fact, in order to strengthen its position of neutrality, President Castillo is endeavoring to build up the economic independence of his country. Moreover, the people of Argentina are quite deeply imbued with the spirit of nationalism.

President Castillo, also, had ordered a state of martial law throughout the country on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which is still in force. This has had the effect of unifying public opinion and preventing any effective agitation by the Leftist elements.

It is generally believed, accordingly, that so long as President Castillo holds the reins of government, it is not likely that the attitude of Argentina would be influenced by the decision taken by Chile. The Argentine Government, in fact, expressed to the Chilean Government through its Ambassador at Santiago, when it was informally notified of the Chilean decision, that no change would be made in its policy of strict neutrality.

On the other hand, President Castillo's term of office expires this fall, while the Argentine Constitution does not allow a second term for the presidency, so that the coming presidential election will have a vital bearing on the future policy of the country.

However, the recent death of General Augustin P. Justo, former President of the Argentine Republic, who was regarded as a powerful candidate for the next term and who was opposed to President Castillo's neutrality policy, has deprived the opposition camp of a strong leader, so that there is at present in sight no effective resistance to the neutrality policy of the Castillo regime.

'Bullet Stamps' Popular

Since its introduction last June, more than ¥100,000,000 has been netted by "Bullet Stamps", popular low priced wartime bonds with comparatively large drawing prizes, it was officially announced in connection with the successful conclusion of the January issue. A further ¥10,000,000 worth of these stamps will be on sale from February 1, it was revealed.

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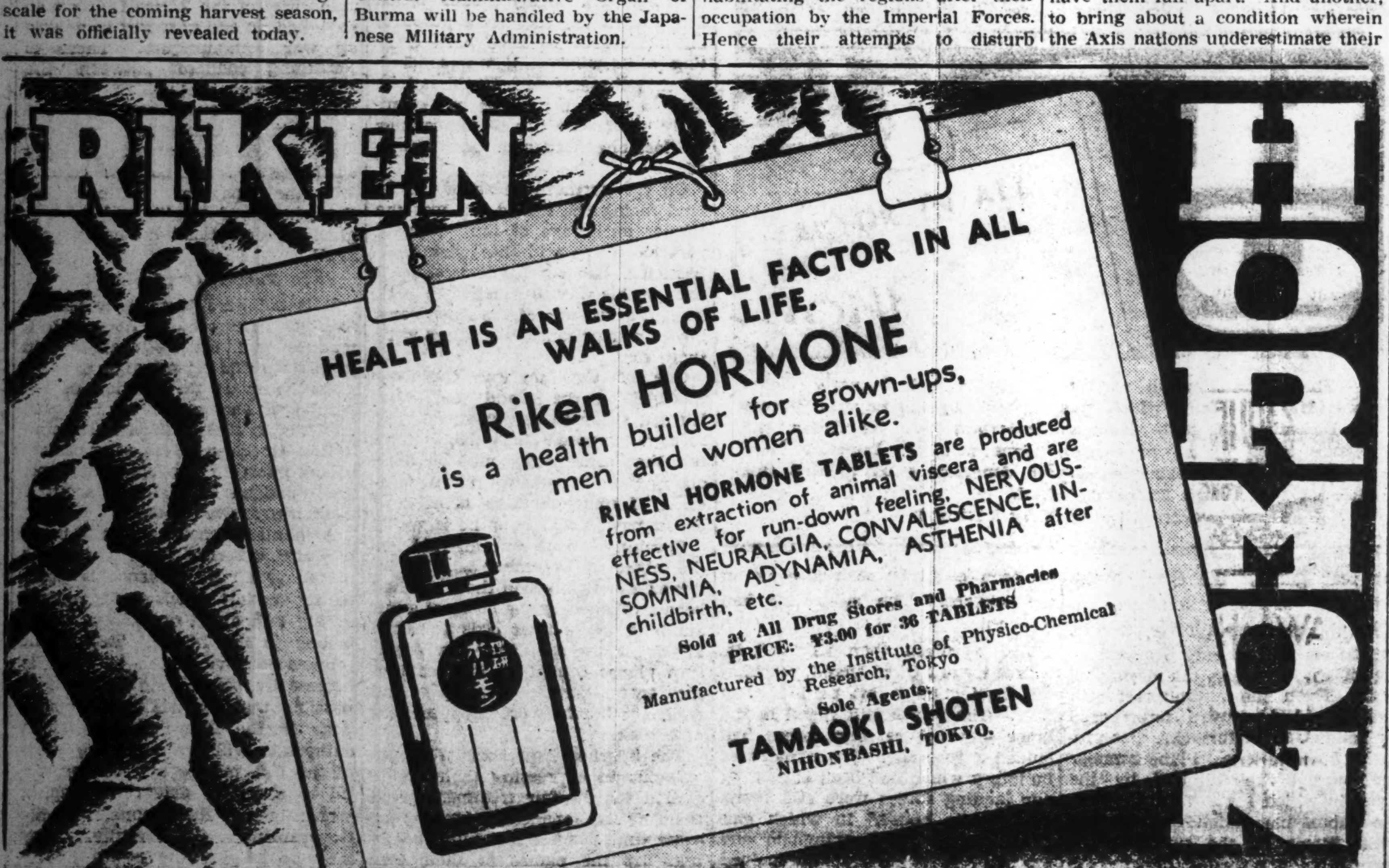

3-DAY WINTER MEET TO START AT HARUNA

13th Meiji Shrine Events to Take Place With Many Teams Entered

The winter games of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet will get under way Friday with the skating competition on Lake Haruna in Gumma Prefecture. Scheduled for three days, some 220 top-notch skaters from the nation and Manchoukuo will compete in speed skating and hockey.

For some weeks now, the skaters have been at hard practice for this national meet. Student teams climaxed their training period with their national meet last week at Tadenoumi, Nagano Prefecture. And from their showing, they are favored to take the majority of top honors.

While the skaters from Manchoukuo are expected to offer strong competition in the men's speed skating events, the national collegiate champions, Masao Katakura and Shin Naito of Nippon University, and Tsuneo Fukai are looked to dominate the races up to 1,500 meters.

In the women's speed skating, participants from Hokkaido and Manchoukuo should run neck and neck for titles. The Hokkaido team however, with such stellar skaters as Nakagawa, Sakamoto, Nagano, Nakazawa and Shinagawa will present a better balanced squad.

Reflecting the times, a new event, the 15,000 meters endurance obstacle race has been added to the program. This race will be participated in by teams of five men, each man carrying a weight of 5 kilograms over a difficult 15,000-meter course.

The fight for the hockey titles is expected to be the closest in years. In the men's division, nine teams will compete, while four sixes will vie for the middle school crown.

Meiji university, the national and collegiate champions, is favored to repeat its triumph in the men's division. Strongest opposition will come from the Hosei team and the Oji Paper Company of Hokkaido.

The participating teams in hockey are:

Men's division—Meiji university, Hosei university, Hokkaido university, Kyoto Imperial, Zenengi (Chosen), All-Taihoku, All-Dairen, All-Manchoukuo, All-Kanto district and Oji Paper Company.

Secondary schools—Tomakomai Middle School, Combined team from Tohoku, Kosei Middle School (Chosen) and All-Kanto.

British Admit Japanese Raid Upon Calcutta

(Continued From Page 1)

India, is now busy on a tour of factory inspection, the journal revealed.

Due to the Japanese attacks, which are daily increasing in intensity, the enemy not only has strengthened its frontier defenses but have asked Chiang Kai-shek for re-enforcements of five divisions. According to the Asahi report, Chiang is hesitating to comply with this request since he knows too well that his present forces in India are not being well provided for.

Since the loss of the Burma Route, the Chungking regime has feverishly sought an alternative supply channel via India and Tibet. Therefore, the seriousness of the blow which has been dealt upon this plan by the Japanese seizure of aerial command over Calcutta, can easily be imagined, the journal asserted.

It was further revealed that the Marquess of Linlithgow has called Calcutta's attention to a serious inflation crisis during a recent address before the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Regarding India's food situation, the journal declared that the British authorities are at a loss for a solution. Some have suggested a reliance on Australia but this is a fantastic proposition under the present circumstances.

Riots, Bloodshed Seen

It was added that even Bengal State, formerly a leading producer of rice, is meeting serious difficulties. Riots and bloodshed are reported to have taken place here when the police tried to prevent the hungry Bengal populace from raiding the government granery.

In Calcutta, an instance is reported of the starving people attacking a train carrying provisions which resulted in heavy casualties both to the people and British troops which attempted to protect the food supply.

In this manner, the paper related, food riots and other anti-British activities of the Indian people are gaining in scope and momentum each day. Since the first explosion of anti-British demonstrations last year nearly 3,000 private establishments and government offices including police stations, post-offices and railway stations, have been damaged or destroyed by direct attacks or fire. This is eloquent testimony on the deep-rooted hatred that the Indian people have for the British, the dispatch said.

Even the traditional differences between the Hindus and Moslems have been abandoned in their intense effort to eradicate the British menace from India. The Asahi report concluded that some of the fiercest examples of opposition against the British have been shown by the Moslems in the northwestern frontier region.

South China, Victim of Anglo-U.S. Imperialism, Is Entering New Life

Swift Progress in Rehabilitation Work Seen Since Formation of Kwangtung Provincial Government; All Chungking Agents Ousted Too

With new blood and inspiration stirring its very being, South China whose nerve center is Canton is rallying under the banner of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to create a new economic order totally removed from the vicious patterns of Anglo-American tyranny.

South China for many decades was bled white by unprincipled Americans and British who went to any limit to further their selfish ends. The European Powers, to be sure, were the first to thwart the healthy economic growth of this region but of these countries, Britain stood out as the most murderous exploiter.

British economic domination over South China, states an article in the Mainichi, was obtained chiefly through the control of shipping, warehousing and harbor facilities around Hongkong and the Shameen concession and through the power of the Hongkong dollar.

Britain acquired a tremendous influence in the field of trade. The Japanese occupation of South China prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia hampered to a considerable degree the activities of the British but failed to make British influence totally impotent.

"Some of the people in South China," says the Mainichi, "thought that they could not very well challenge the British, although they were fully aware of the strength of the Japanese nation. Before the War, this sentiment obstructed the reconstruction of South China through Sino-Japanese collaboration. In Hongkong, Chungking had branch offices of various organs which have been frequented by politicians and other well-educated people and which served as the bases of machinations and propaganda against Japan. However, following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, all these Chungking elements have been swept clean of Hongkong, thus enabling the people in South China to forge ahead joyously toward the brighter reconstruction of their native land.

"Looking back over the past history, since the Japanese Forces effected the landing on Bias Bay on October 12, 1938, the reconstruction work of South China has made steady progress due to the tremendous assistance given by Japan," continues the Mainichi. "Particularly noticeable and swift progress has been witnessed since the formation of the Kwangtung Provincial Government on May 10, 1940. Governor Chen Yao-tsu, and other high officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government have made special efforts toward the development of Canton which is the birth-place of the Chinese national revolution as well as of South China which is an influential base of the Wang Ching-wei regime.

Has Own Army

"The new Kwangtung Government, with Japanese assistance, has come to possess an army comprising two divisions and five brigades, as well as a navy consisting of about ten gun-boats and a certain number of marines corps, in addition to well-organized police and civilian defense forces. In cultural and educational fields, too, vigorous activities are being made toward the peace movement, by coordinating the Kwangtung University, and middle and primary schools, and establishing various civilian organizations such as the East Asia League, the women's associations, and the commercial and industrial associations.

"Of all these activities, however, the Provincial Government's most important and most difficult one perhaps would be to carry out the economic reconstruction of South China. The difficulty of economic reconstruction in South China arises from the virtual absence of important natural resources in its present peace zones. Be that as it may, the economic circles of Canton, having completely freed themselves from the British yoke in Hongkong, are now about to set out toward the land of tomorrow.

"Now let us glance over the present situation of reconstruction in various economic fields.

"Finance: Most noticeable changes in Canton financial circles after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War have been the downfall of the Hongkong dollar, the eradication of the Chungking fapi and the subsequent appearance of the Federal Reserve Bank notes.

"(a) The downfall of the Hongkong dollar: Before the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Hongkong dollar had held sway over the South China financial world as the most stabilized currency, the area of its circulation extending all over Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien provinces, and with the circulation amount reaching approximately H$260,000,000.

"Towards the beginning of December, 1941, the rate of the Hongkong dollar stood at 605 Yuan as against 65 Yuan of the Chungking fapi. However, simultaneously with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the meetings of the Kwangtung Clearing House was suspended, and the Hongkong dollar was struck off official quotations. Since then it has rapidly declined until the end of last February the value was only equal to ¥38-¥39 in military scrip. The Hongkong dollar was dealt a most decisive blow when the announcement was made in Shanghai on July 14 of last year prohibiting the use of enemy currency, followed by the prohibition order issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South China on July 24 which strictly banned its circulation in Canton and Swatow on and after August 1, 1942, and the lowering of the exchange rate of the Hongkong dollar to one-fourth the value of the military scrip on July 24, 1942.

Fapi Is Ousted

"(b) The eradication of the Chungking fapi: The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has greatly spurred the downfall of fapi. Before the war, the rate of the Chungking fapi stood at 345 Yuan as against 100 Yen of Japanese military scrips. But at the end of December, after the fall of Hongkong, the rate of fapi dropped to 415-418 Yuan. The months of February, March and April of last year had continuously witnessed sharp decreases. In May it was quoted at 1,300 Yuan. Thus the enemy currency, the fapi, has swiftly lost its credit.

"With the swift disappearance of the Chungking dollar, the Central Reserve Bank notes, the new currency of new China, made their debut, and the circulation of fapi in the peace-restored zones has been strictly prohibited.

"(c) The appearance of Central Reserve Bank notes: Following the establishment of the Kwangtung Branch of the Central Reserve Bank on July 6 of last year, the old Reserve Bank notes were redeemed at the rate of one new note as against two old notes from July 10. Generally speaking, its progress has been smooth. Then between August 15-20 came the ban on the circulation of the old fapi followed by the exchange of new and old fapi notes. On and after January 26, even the mere possession of the old fapi notes was strictly prohibited. Thus, the Kwangtung finances have been placed on dual currency standard; namely, the military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank note. Furthermore, the liquidation of two enemy banks, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the E. D. Sassoon Banking Corporation has also been practically completed.

"Trade: The most noticeable phenomenon in Kwangtung trade after the oubtreak of the Greater East Asia War, especially in recent months, is a remarkable rise in its export figures. As the main factors responsible for this remarkable advance, the following points can perhaps be mentioned:

"(a) Due to the fall of Hongkong, the products of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, which had hitherto been exported abroad from there, have been forced to flow in to Canton, the industrial center of South China.

"(b) The fall of Hongkong has greatly reduced the value of Macao as a trading port. This, coupled with the banishment of the Shameen concession has rendered extremely inactive the trading activity with third Power nationals, not to mention enemy nationals, and various commodities coming out from the interior must pass through the hands of the Japanese trading organs.

"(c) Large Japanese trading firms, which have thus far been refraining from the purchase of small commodities, have started the collection of small industrial products.

"(d) With the gradual difficulty of importing merchandise from Japan, Kwangtung has naturally come to look to Central and North China for various commodities and the transporting of industrial products to these provinces from Kwangtung has on the other hand been greatly promoted.

"Industry: There is no industrial establishment worthy of note, with the exception of a very few industrial plants which had been operated by the Provincial Municipal Government prior to the outbreak of the China Affair. Following the Japanese occupation, these municipal-controlled plants were placed under Japanese military supervision, but they were returned to China in October, 1941. Of those returned Chinese plants, the operation of the electric power, water-works, cement and beverage companies has been entrusted to the Taiwan Electric Power Company, the Taiwan Development Company, the Asano Cement, and the Dai Nippon Beer Company respectively. It is stated that smooth progress is being made in the Japanese operation of these firms.

"Commerce: Canton commercial circles, too, have come to witness remarkable developments with the first half of 1942 as a turning point. In October, 1941, trade associations in Canton totaled 28, but the number was later reduced to 25 due to general control. However, by last September it had again increased to 39, with six more associations in the course of formation. Thus, at the general meeting of the Canton Municipal Trade Associations held last October, representatives from 45 different trade associations were present. On the other hand, a remarkably large number of shops have been either restored or newly opened. The number of Chinese shops at the end of last August stood at over 10,000—a sharp increase of 3,000 odd shops over and above the figure of October, 1941.

"Increased Production and the Regulation of Consumption: The self-sufficiency structure of Canton is chiefly directed at the increased production of foodstuffs. As a matter of fact, the Agricultural and Forestry Office is encouraging the Chinese farmers to till even during the winter and to cultivate barren lands. In addition, earnest efforts are being made toward the extended cultivation of arable lands that have become available through the prohibition placed on the production of opium.

Furthermore, the authorities are paying serious attention to the problems of control and distribution of various commodities as well as of regulating consumption. On November 1, 1941, just immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the National Government organized the "Kwangtung Provincial Commodity Distribution Committee," and this organization has been attending to the smooth movement of various commodities in the peace areas. During last September, various commodities transported to Canton city from agrarian districts amounted to over ¥4,920,000, while the city supplied the agrarian districts with various articles worth some ¥7,650,000.

Then with regard to the regulation of consumption, the Japanese authorities enforced the rationing of rice and other things towards the end of 1940, gradually expanding the control to such daily necessities as sugar, salt, matches, tobacco and soap. The Chinese authorities, since some years ago, restricted the sale of salt alone, but they have recently decided to ration rice. Their new policy is achieving successful results.

R.A.F.'S BERLIN RAID FAILS IN OBJECTIVE

Serves Only to Strengthen People's Will to Resist; 24 Planes Downed

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, January 18.—Berlin newspapers, commenting on the R.A.F.'s raid on this city last night, stressed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's hope of undermining the resolve of the German people for victory was again frustrated.

They said that the population of the Reich capital preserved an exemplary discipline and calm, confining damages to the minimum. The raid contributed to strengthen the determination of the people to resist, they added.

Of the 24 British planes destroyed after appearing over the continent, four were shot down over the coast of the occupied territories, it was revealed today.

Concerning the serious defeat of the British air force it is learned that the enemy flew into German territory during the first hours of the night coming from the north across Mecklenburg, Pommerania. German nightfighters immediately flew to the area to which they were ordered. Shortly before 8 o'clock the British planes tried to penetrate into greater Berlin. The German anti-aircraft defense opened fire and put up a barrage compelling the enemy to make great detours. The various attempts to reach the capital from the south and the east also failed completely.

Only a few bombers succeeded in dropping their bombs at random on Berlin which was under the cover of thick fog. At this moment the catastrophe for the British bombers started. Already on their approach to Berlin several bombers together with their bombing loads had been downed. On their return flight only a relatively very small number succeeded in crossing the Channel.

As could be seen from the various places where the enemy bombers crashed they chiefly consisted of four-engined bombers, including 10 Lancaster, four Stirling, four Halifax, one Manchester and one other machine that crashed over the sea.

During this British air raid the population of the Reich capital preserved an exemplary discipline and calm as was emphasized by all papers of the German capital. In all quarters of the city which suffered from bombhits the necessary measures were immediately taken by the police, the armed forces and the civilians thus confining the damages to a minimum. These papers further stressed that Churchill's hope of undermining the will of the German people for victory was again frustrated.

The paper Der Montag stated that contrary to the British expectations the latest attack of the R.A.F. contributed to strengthen the will of the population of Berlin to resist.

The Voelkischer Beobachter wrote that whether towns in western Germany, in the northern coastal areas, Berlin or other cities in Germany are hit by these enemy terror attacks—one thing was always clear, namely that the German civilian population will fulfill its duty with the same heroic attitude as the soldiers on the front.

English Lass Wails More Old Maids Due In Britain After War

LISBON.—This war means to Britain another generation of old maids, a letter to the editor of the Daily Sketch says. The fair writer of the letter describes all girls who fail to find a husband as victims of the war, and she regrets that they are not mentioned with a single word in the Beveridge plan. It would only be just and fair, she adds, if the Government would pay a pension to all spinsters between 50 and 60 years of age.

Fuel Firm Head Named

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on Tuesday announced the appointment of Miki Obuchi, vice-president of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company, as president of the semi-governmental fuel concern, succeeding Dr. Tamaki Makita, who has remained in his position for five years since the founding of the company.

SCIENCE INSTITUTES SLATED FOR OPENING

Engineering University, Aeronautical College Both Located at Shimizu

With preparations having been completed, the National Defense Science and Engineering University and the College of Aeronautical Science attached to it, both located in the suburbs of Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, will be inaugurated in April this year, reports the Mainichi.

The preparations for the project have been made since March last year by the authorities concerned and recently a foundation to support these institutions was established with the support of the Army and Navy.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will be the president of the university. The authorities are now being occupied in selecting the professors.

The university and the college are being built with the appropriations of ¥9,700,000 and ¥1,000,000 respectively.

With the sanction having been given by the authorities, the College of Aeronautical Science will be opened in April, about one year prior to the inauguration of the university.

The course of the university is divided into the regular and preparatory courses, both three years, while that of the college is three-year period.

The university has seven faculties; namely, production engineering, aeronautical engineering, shipbuilding, arms production, machinery production, electrical engineering and fuel science, while the college will have two departments of aeronautical science and aeronautical engineering.

Yokosuka Absorbs 4 Towns

On April 1, the four towns of Uraga, Zushi, Nagai and Okusu and the two villages of Kitashimoura and Takeyama will be incorporated into the city of Yokosuka. This step had been under consideration by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government and the Yokosuka Naval Station since last autumn. With the union Yokosuka will have a population of more than 350,000 and an area of 111 square-kilometers.

Hsinmin Group Adopts Plans For War Setup

(Continued From Page 1)

vast areas of unlimited raw materials and a tremendous population.

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"With a full understanding of Japan's great mission against the United States and Britain, we should proceed in unity to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

"We, hereby, promise to fulfil our mission by offering our war materials to Japan to strengthen effective operations against the United States and Britain."

Diet Extends Adjournment For One Week

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of Savings Banking Business or Trust Business by Ordinary Banks, Japan Securities Exchange Bill, Bill For Disposal of Debts in Foreign Currencies, and several other bills.

January 26:

Communications and Railway Department Committee: Wooden Vessel Insurance Bill and another bill.

Commerce and Industry Department Committee: Oil Monopoly Bill, Chamber of Economic Bill and three other bills.

Greater East Asia Department Committee: North China Development Company Law Revision Bill and two other bills.

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'BOMBING NEW YORK' PLANNED BY DAIYEI

Local Studio to Produce New Picture With Script by Ozaki, Kikuoka

"New York Bakugekiko" (Bombing New York) is the title of a new motion picture, now under contemplation by the Daiyei studio with the script by Masafusa Ozaki and Hisakazu Kikuoka.

In recognition of the meritorious points for serving the wartime national policy, "Kaisen Zenya" (The Eve of the Outbreak of the War), a feature dramatic picture produced by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as the first domestic film to be recommended for this year.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Information, attended by both the official and civilian film producers concerned, discussions were made on the script of "Kyoroku Shiyo Senji Yuso" (To Cooperate with Wartime Transportation), the production of which will be made by the Japan Eigasha as the thirteenth edition in a series of cultural features depicting the various phases of Japan at war. The other pictures which were produced under the supervision of the Board of Information include "The Solid National Defense Industries," "Fighting Is Going on," "Prelude of the Construction of Greater East Asia," and "The Diary of a Neighborhood Association," all of which were turned out by the Japan Eigasha for the promotion of wartime propaganda.

The Uzumasa studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company is planning to produce "Rikusen no Hana" (The Essence of Land Fighting), which will center on the activities of modern mechanized weapons such as airplanes and tanks of the Imperial Army. The Shochiku decided to use this film as the feature production of this year.

Taking advantage of the declaration of war by the National Government of China against the United States and Britain, the Chuka Eiga (the Chinese Motion Picture Company) recently produced an 8-reel recording picture called "Wahei Shori no Kiroku," which deals with the historic movement and development given by the National Government at Nanking in the past four years up to the recent declaration of war against America and Britain.

Following the regular meeting held at the Board of Information, in discussing the selection of domestic films for shipment to the Southern areas, six pictures have been selected, including "We Are the Japanese Young People," "Radio Tokyo," and "The Opium War," which will shortly be sent to the Southern Regions.

DOCTORS FROM SOUTH TO ATTEND MEETING HERE

Pan-Asiatic Medical Conference Slated to Open Second Session on April 20

Noted men of the medical science in the Southern Regions including the Philippines, Burma, Malai and Java, will participate in the second Pan-Asiatic Medical Conference which is scheduled to be held for two days in Tokyo beginning April 20, it was learned here on Wednesday by Domei.

The first Pan-Asiatic Medical Conference was held last year among Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia under the auspices of the Dai Toa Medical Society and was attended by approximately 300 famous medical experts and physicians.

This year the noted medicoes of the Southern Regions will also participate in order to contribute their share in making the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere a better and healthier region to live in.

It is reported by the Society that invitations have already been accepted by many of the famous men of medical science, which will make this year's conference actually Pan-Asiatic both in name as well as in accomplishments.

Butter Rationed in Canada

STOCKHOLM—The rationing of butter was announced yesterday by the Canadian Government, according to reports from Ottawa. As from December 21 each person is to be allowed half a pound of butter per week.

Japanese Musician in Spain

MADRID—A concert was given here recently by the symphony orchestra of Valencia under the leadership of Japanese conductor Ekitai Ahn. It was attended by the Japanese Ambassador and the leading men of Spain's musical world.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

The Wasp was escorted by A-class cruisers on either side, with a large number of destroyers surrounding them and planes flying overhead when sighted near by the Solomons on September 15, 1942, by a Japanese submarine. Diving underneath the enemy's convoy, the submarine fired four torpedoes, all of which scored clean hits, causing the Wasp to sink.

WILL SURVEY MUSIC OF EAST ASIA RACES

Culture Society to Send Investigators to South to Check Up on Native Tunes

Exhaustive investigation into the music of all the races in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with several Japanese musicians to be dispatched to various regions for the work is being planned for this year by the Nippon Musical Culture Society with the assistance of the Board of Information, the Society for International Relations and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

The purpose of this investigation, it is understood, is to promote and popularize purely Co-Prosperity music untouched by the influence of cheap American jazz.

In addition, the Nippon Musical Culture Society will compile a list of recognized classics for the benefit of the peoples of the Southern Regions. At the same time the members of the society will compose new lyrics and tunes based on Greater East Asiatic music.

In Japan itself, a series of concerts and lectures will be given to popularize the music of the Southern Regions, beginning with a concert by the Yoshiye Fujiwara Opera Company at the Hibiya Public Hall on March 8.

Meanwhile, Japanese musicians will be sent to the various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere to introduce music of high quality.

NIPPON FARMING SYSTEM URGED FOR PHILIPPINES

Mindanao Most Suited for Japanese Settlers, Says Prof. Ogasawara of Taihoku

Introduction of the up-to-date Japanese agricultural technique for agriculture in the Philippines was proposed by Professor Kazuo Ogasawara of the Department of Agriculture of the Taihoku Imperial University, who returned to Taihoku from Manila by air on Wednesday, states Domei.

Mindanao is best suited for the Japanese settlers because cotton, hemp and many other crops can be raised on its fertile soil, Professor Ogasawara stated.

"The supply of iron ore in Surigao Province on Mindanao is virtually inexhaustible," he added for electric power can be generated by harnessing the waters of Lanao Lake in Lanao Province, Mindanao Island, to develop the local industries in the future.

Church Service in Yokohama

A church service will be conducted by the Rev. Kozo Abe at the Yokohama Union Church on January 24 at 11 a.m.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Fujiwara Opera Company, which has in the past been endeavoring to present European operas, is now planning to stage Japanese-created opera in the forthcoming performance, which is scheduled to be given at the Kabukiza in May. In this first attempt of presenting the domestic opera, "Nishiura no Kami" (Guardian God of the Western Bay) by Momoro Matsui will be brought before the footlight. This is the opera based on the legend of the Ainu with music by Ryutaro Hirota. In addition, the Fujiwara Opera Company is scheduled to play in a musical screen play to be produced by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company before the end of this year.

The leading figures of the Tokyo theatrical circles sat together with the staff members of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters recently to discuss preparations relative to stage activities in March when Army Day will be observed throughout the country on March 10. The leading theater managing directors, stage players, dramatists and play critics, including Takejiro Otani, Shotaro Hanayagi, Roppa Furukawa, Matsutaro Kawaguchi and Yobun Kaneko, were present.

Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa and their co-players will return to the capital from Nagoya on January 26 and will immediately start rehearsals for the February show, which is promised at the Meijiza. For 25 days from February 1, they will present a new bill consisting of three plays. The curtain raiser will be "Adauchi Mikkakan," a two-act classical play by Sanichi Iwaya, the theme of which was taken from the famous vendetta story of the 47-Ronin of Lord Asano in the Genroku Era. "Kagotsurube Machi no Yoizame," one of the characteristic sewamono plays by Kawatake Shinshichi, dealing with the colorful events of the people in the Yedo days, will be staged with Ennosuke in the title role. "Ninin Sanbaso" (a classical dance used on felicitous theatrical occasions) will be sandwiched between the above two plays.

A gorgeous play entitled "Jyunigatsu Yoka" (December 8, 1941) will feature the new bill at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, opening January 30. All members of the Flower Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will play. The stage designs will be directed by Sabura Miyamoto, Kenichi Nakamura, Tsuguharu Fujita and Genichiro Inokuma, four noted painters, who as war correspondents recently returned from the front in the Southern Regions.

With matinees on Sundays and national holidays, the Yurakuza will present the February performance, starting January 31 with the participation of an all-star cast of the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group. The highlight of the program will be a three-act new play entitled "Hokutosei" (Plough), produced by Yutaka Mafune and listed as the national drama of the Board of Information. "Naniwa Onna" (Woman of Osaka), a dramatization by Matsutaro Kawaguchi from a novel, will be the additional feature.

To entertain the industrial workers in the capital, the leading playhouses under the Shochiku and Toho banners will present a special performance under the joint auspices of the Japan Actors' Association and Tokyo Theaters' Association, (this being the second event for the same purpose with the first program having been given at the end of last year. The Tokyo Gekijo and Yurakuza will present two plays, respectively, today. The Teikoku Gekijo will stage "Oseiyei" (Wang Ching-wei) on January 26. The Kabukiza will pick up some plays from the current performance for the use of this extra show to be given on January 27.

Under the support and instruction of the Board of Information, the Education Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Nippon Ido Engeki Renmei will redouble its efforts and activities for the contribution of national culture by the circulation dramatic show throughout the country. Since 1941, the Renmei has been winning public acclaim and in order to meet the increasing demand of theatrical entertainment in wartime, the organization was brought into a juridical person with the official support to expand and strengthen the future activity.

At the Shinjuku Daiichi Gekijo, the star dancers of the Shochiku revue troupe will play from January 31 in a new program consisting of four plays. "No. 1 Patriot" and "The February Concert" will be the feature offerings.

Concert Calendar

A concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Eiichi Hagiwara, Friday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist. Miss Tamiko Tanaka at the piano. The program includes: Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat major "Eroica", Piano Concert No. 5 and Overture-Egmont.

A concert by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito, Sunday, January 24, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Haruko Fujita, at the piano. The program includes Beethoven's Overture-Leonoren; Piano Concerto No. 5, and Symphony No. 8 in F major.

The fifth of series of piano recitals by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, sponsored by the Nippon Koa-sha, Monday, January 25, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Profesors Roman Dukson, 'celloist, will assist the artist in Chopin's 'Cello Sonata Op. 65. The piano solo numbers include Schumann's Fantasie Op. 17; Beethoven's Sonata "Les Adieux"; Chopin's Polonaise F sharp minor; Mazurkas and Valse.

The first Beethoven Cycle by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, January 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Yoko Matsukuma, at the piano. The program includes Overture-Egmont; Piano Concert No. 1 in C major and Symphony No. 1 in C minor.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday, January 27, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Professor Leo Sirota at the piano. The program includes Dvorak's Symphony No. 4; Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto k mol; Smetana's The Bartered Bride.

A piano recital by Motonari Iguchi, Thursday, January 28, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Bach's Bassacaria; S. Moroi's Sonata No. 2; Schumann's Sonata Op. 11 in F sharp minor; Ravel's Caspard de la Nuit; Albeniz's Tiana and Granados' Marionette.

A piano recital by Miss Sonoko Inouye, Thursday, January 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Toho Theater. The program includes Bach's Toccata et Fugue in D minor; Beethoven's; Eroica Variations; Weber's Invitation to the Dance; Mendelssohn's Hunting Song and Spring Song; Chopin's Nocturne Op. 48-1, in C minor; Chopin's Three Etudes and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.

Kansai Notes

Reflecting popular interest in the language and to the pleasant surprise of the sponsors, there was an attendence far in excess of anticipation on the first day of the course in Hindustani which opened on Monday at the Indian Club, Kobe.

The attendance was a diversified one, including company directors, police officers, Buddhist priests, Christian ministers, students and seamen.

The most conspicuous figure was Ryoichi Akita, 26, a naturalized Japanese of pure Indian origin. Born, brought up and working in Kobe, he has a perfect command of Japanese. To hear him speak, one would take him for a natural Japanese. In inverse ratio to his proficiency in the language of the country of his adoption, however, he does not know his mother tongue. Thinking this an "injustice" to his "face," he has decided to attend the course.

The course consists of reading writing and conversation and is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The special course on things Indian is open every Saturday.

The sponsors are the Indian Association of Kansai and the Kobe Branch of the Association of Japanese Overseas and the supporters the Kobe Shimbun.

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BOOST IN PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IS DUE

Epochal Expansion of Capacity to Be Made Through Unification of War Industries

With the object of perfecting the wartime structure of our country so as to ensure a decisive victory in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government is determined to carry out an epochal expansion of the capacity for munitions production. With this in view, the authorities are scheduled to legalize measures for a comprehensive unification of wartime industries. In this connection, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Etsusaburo Shiina met a number of leading directors of the Key Industry Control Associations, including Hatsusaburo Hirao and Koshiro Shiba at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday afternoon for discussing concrete measures to be worked out and legalized for the smooth prosecution of the Government's program for boosting the production of munitions, vernacular papers report.

Incidentally it is understood that the discussions were focussed on the emergency measures to be taken by the authorities to cope with the situation, the national policy of laying special stress on key industries and the consolidation of various control associations, as well as the reinforcement of their powers, and further, that the following memorials that those present formulated at the conference will be submitted to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other authorities:

1. Consolidation and Unification of Wartime Industry Associations

(1) That a really powerful, consolidated and unified organ be established by the Cabinet, entrusted with the mission of positively and speedily directing and guiding the parties concerned for the purpose of perfecting the super-priority key industry system and of eliminating all obstacles to the promotion of productive capacities.

(2) That the Government systematize and unify the channels of control over a combination of the control associations and enterprisers concerned.

(3) That arrangements be made so as to take emergency measures, as occasions arise, for an increase in the output of super-priority industries, regardless of the now functioning laws, ordinances and necessary procedures which are likely to interfere with the execution of emergency measures.

2. Formation of Cooperative Structure of Industrial Enterprisers

(1) That a Productive Expansion Conference (tentatively styled) be formed by the Key Industry Associations, comprising industrial enterprisers concerned, for the purpose of effecting the consolidation and unification of the authorities' industrial administration, of facilitating the working of the comprehensive program of national economy and of establishing close relations between key industries and industries connected with them.

(2) That the liaison bodies be called upon to redouble their services for the treatment of common problems involving the parties engaged in super-priority key industries and the key industry control associations.

3. Perfection of Key Industry System and Consolidation of Industrial Enterprises

(1) That positive steps be jointly taken by the Government and private enterprisers in cases where consolidation of the enterprises is needed from the viewpoint of national policy, so as to perfect the key industry system according to a concrete program for the replenishment of materials, labor, power and transportation facilities.

(2) That the Government be prepared to take positive steps for the relief of those who are affected due to the consolidation of their enterprises in conformity with the national policy.

(3) That the Government and private enterprises make joint efforts for the perfection of agencies for deliveries of materials so as to promote the efficiency of production on the part of key industry enterprisers, for an interchange of technical experience, materials, equipment and labor, and for the rationalization of factory management with the aid of positive services of the control associations.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	82.10	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.80	+ 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.70	+ 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Nourishment by the Ton

Small sardines in olive oil canned and shipped abroad used to enjoy high reputation as an indispensable ingredient of the hors d'oeuvre but now they are allowed to grow bigger to supplement the numerous articles of marine diet for the people at home.

COTTON-GROWING ON CELEBES

One Tsunehachi Kobayashi Makes Success of Cultivation in Wake of Kozui Otani, Noted Buddhist, Who Ran Plantations There

The attention of the various quarters concerned is now focussed on Celebes Island as an important source of supply of raw cotton for building up the self-supply structure of Greater East Asia in fibers.

This island, together with the Philippines, is considered the most promising area for increased production of raw cotton in the southern occupied regions.

A recent issue of the magazine International Weekly carries a brief survey of the cotton situation on the island and the future possibilities of the territory as the principal supply source of the essential fiber and national defense material in East Asia.

Notwithstanding the Dutch verdict prior to the War, says the magazine, that not only the Celebes but the East Indies as a whole was unsuitable for cotton cultivation, chiefly on account of climatic conditions which they declared were not adapted for cotton growing, investigations on the spot conducted by our Resources Inquiry Mission have clearly shown that the island, particularly its southern part, is quite suitable for cotton-growing.

The lack of interest in the cultivation of raw cotton on the part of the former Netherlands East Indies Government was due not so much to unfavorable climatic conditions, as they claimed, as to the fact that raw cotton represented an agricultural product less remunerative to them than any other produce obtainable in the East Indies. They saw no necessity of encouraging the growing of raw cotton, which required comparatively greater areas and more elaborate agricultural technique than other crops, at the sacrifice of other products for export, such as rubber, sugar, cinchona bark, kapok, pepper, coconuts, tea and coffee, which brought much greater profits to them.

Selfish Ends

In this respect, the economic policy of the Netherlands Government was fundamentally different from Nippon's, under which plans have been established for increased production of raw cotton through conversion of overproduced agriculture products, such as sugar and rubber, with a view to adjusting the demand-supply relations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the interests of all concerned.

The absence of any history worthy of note concerning raw cotton in the East Indies is due to the above reasons, but it does not alter the fact that mankind, wherever they live, requires a certain degree of self-sufficiency in food, clothing and habitation, and the native inhabitants on the island have long been growing more or less raw cotton in various places as material for cotton yarn and cloth for home use. The principal varieties cultivated by them were the native species of Palembang in Sumatra, Minahasa in Celebes, Surabaya in Djawa, Lombok, Bali, Timor and New Guinea. With the inflow of foreign capital, however, foreign varieties were gradually introduced. On the other hand, cultivation at the hands of our Nippon people was begun several years ago, and in recent years, the volume exported has been rapidly increased.

Noted Buddhist Operates

The representative Nipponese who launched on the management of plantations in the East Indies was Kozui Otani, Buddhist scholar and publicist.

At the time of the post-war prosperity about 1919, Mr. Otani undertook his plan for the development of the South. He purchased the coffee plantations managed by a certain Wright, an Australian, in the vicinity of Menado at the northern extremity of Celebes and commenced the cultivation of coffee plants. When, however, Mr. Otani moved farther south to Djawa, the coffee plantations were left to decay. Tsunehachi Kobayashi, the present proprietor of the Kobayashi Plantations, who was then in Celebes, hit upon a plan for cotton cultivation by making use of these fields which he purchased in 1929, and started his experimental cultivation of raw cotton on the upland 900 feet above the sea-level. No satisfactory results were forthcoming for some years.

Thanks, however, to the positive assistance given by the Nippon Raw Cotton-Growing Association, which had been devoting itself to increased production of raw cotton in the southern regions, the Kobayashi Plantations were able to embark on experimental cultivation on a larger scale than before, and in the second year they were able to realize a crop of 63 piculs from 6 chobu of their experimental cotton-fields. Subsequently the area under crop has been expanded by leaps and bounds every year and the varieties planted considerably increased in the meantime.

Work Successful

Thus Mr. Kobayashi succeeded in the development of the industry under a systematic plan for increased output and by his own special method of management. By 1941 the area under crop reached 105 chobu and an yield of 1,200 piculs was estimated. Details concerning the experimental cultivation for the five years, together with its results, were published some time ago in the form of a report, contributing greatly to the further development of the industry. It is said that in the conduct of basic investigations and establishment of the five-year program for increased raw cotton output in Celebes, this report also proved of inestimable value.

The following tables show the outputs in the East Indies of raw cotton and the volumes exported in recent years. Statistics relative to the outputs have been compiled only on the basis of the plantation enterprise, no accurate figures being available for the cotton-fields run by the native inhabitants on smaller scales. In view, however, of the fact that the majority of the native varieties are grown by individual farmers the actual output is believed to have been much greater than the figures indicate.

Areas under Crop and Output

	1937	1938	1939
Output (Piculs)	32,000	35,000	35,000
Area under crop (Hectares)	16,026	18,184	....

Volume of Raw Cotton Exported from E.I. (In tons)

Place of Destination	1937	1938	1939
Nippon	3,007	2,161	1,471
Singapore	25		

Volume of Ginned Cotton Exported From E.I. (In tons)

Place of Destination	1937	1938	1939
Nippon	180	89	....
Netherlands	25	10	....
United States	592	301	340
Others	272	75	....

Bill Clearings

January 20 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	249,848	112,614
Balance	47,490	20,844

TECHNICAL FACTORS MAKE MARKET QUIET

Traders Lack Enthusiasm As Price Movement Narrow; Kobe Steel Up ¥1.80

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was unusually quiet yesterday due principally to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Rayon continued to rise ¥2.20 in anticipation of the profitable dissolution of this concern, while Kobe Steel stepped up ¥1.80. On the other hand, Sino-Nippon Spinning declined ¥1.10.

The short-term section was comparatively steady and fractional gains were scored by the bourse issue and other leaders in addition to the impressive rise of ¥1.10 registered by Teikoku Rayon, new.

The spot market was featured by the moderate gains scored by Mitsubishi Warehouse and its new, respectively stepping up ¥0.70 and ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Delivery Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	125.9	....	126.6
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	81.5	81.6	82.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	66.7	....	65.2
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.1	....	72.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.0	95.0	95.1
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.7	79.1	79.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.2	79.9	80.3
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	73.2	....	74.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.7	91.5	91.5
O. S. K. (50)	83.6	84.9	84.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.7	64.9	65.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.2	....	90.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.5	70.9	71.2
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	....	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	102.6	....	104.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	128.0	....	127.9
Nippon Oils and Fats (50)	64.9	....	65.3
Nippon Beer (50)	....	93.7	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.8	....	....
Asahi Glass (50)	97.6	97.7	96.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	93.1	....	94.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	82.1	82.2	82.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.7	2.0	1.6	82.1
N. Y. K. new	76.7	6.7	6.4	76.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.4	5.1	4.3	95.1
Kanebo Spin. new	73.3	3.7	3.2	73.7
Teikoku Rayon, new	66.9	8.0	6.4	68.0
Hitachi Iron Works	88.9	9.0	8.5	88.7
Osaka Exch. new	44.3	5.0	4.2	45.0
Nippon Steel Tube	69.2	9.5	9.2	....
Nippon Oil	75.0	5.1	5.0	75.1
S. M. R.	73.8	3.9	3.7	73.7
N. Y. K. old	89.9	90.1	89.9	....
Hokkaido Coal	74.2	4.3	4.2	....
Kanebo Spin. old	125.6	5.8	5.5	....
Toyo Rayon, new	53.0	3.9	2.9	53.9
Kokura Iron Works	54.4	5.2	4.4	55.2
Nippon Beer, new6	43.7	3.9	3.7	43.9
Nippon Sugar, new	65.6	6.0	5.6	65.8
Ensuiko Sugar	....	62.6	62.6	....
Nippon Mining	61.5	1.5	1.4	61.5
Manchoukuo Dev.	59.9	9.9	9.9	59.9

NIPPON TO PREPARE FOR FUTURE TRADE

Control Body to Study Foreign Trade Records of Various S. American Countries

In order to secure beforehand Nippon's position in the trade war which will inevitably follow the conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, the Trade Control Association of Nippon has decided to conduct a thoroughgoing study and research of the latest condition of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the West Indies and various countries of Central America such as Venezuela, Colombia, and Equador with reference to different subjects enumerated below, says the Sangyo Keizai:

1. The records of foreign trade of various countries in the five years beginning 1937.

2. The records of foreign trade realized between the various countries and the United States, Britain, and Germany in the same five-period period.

3. The records of trade realized between various countries and Nippon during the same period of time.

4. Nippon's trade policy for the future, including the study of (a) the kinds of merchandize to be handled in order to meet the economic condition in the post-war world, (b) establishment of a healthy trade system for post-war days, (c) the terms and system of transactions for post-war days, (d) the system of communication and insurance in the future, (e) promotion of facilities for post-war cultural works as well as for the adjustment of trade.

The studies of these subjects will be conducted by several committees to be specially formed in the headquarters and branch offices of the association.

Master Naval Tactics Builds Up Invincibility

(Continued From Page 6)

minute repairing of its body and engine. There is also the importance attached to the physical condition of the crew. The men of a submarine have little chance to see the sun during a battle. In the daytime they have to remain submerged so as to escape the eyes of the enemy and can come up to the surface at night for fresh air only. Thus long immured within the narrow confines of the boat, necessarily causing the men to be denied of nutrition and rest and subjected to all sorts of unnatural physical inconveniences, it is only natural that they should be provided with plenty of rest to be fit for a fresh battle.

Now surveying the situation with regard to the enemy submarine campaign, we notice that he has no base near the scene of battle in these wide East Asia waters, and that, if he wants to carry on a submarine warfare in the western Pacific, the only base he can use is many thousand miles away from the scene of encounter. With an American submarine going at the speed of 17 to 18 knots on the surface, and about 10 knots under the sea, it requires, of course, a great many hours to negotiate such a long distance. For these reasons, it is absolutely impossible for all of the American undersea craft to come out simultaneously for a campaign in the western Pacific.

Very Few Submarines Left

Submarines possessed by America reportedly total 70, of which less than 40 belong to the type that are fit for a long voyage in a solo fight. But even if all of the 40 be in good condition, the utmost number that can appear simultaneously on the scene of battle would be around 10.

Moreover, the fact that the American undersea outfit was the recipient of a terrific flow at the outset of the war had a telling effect on the strength of the remaining submarines, as is observed from its failure to face our effective anti-submarine campaign. This is evident from the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters made on November 8, that the number of the enemy undersea boats destroyed from the latter part of July to the latter part of October were 21. So, there is no mistake in concluding that this means a tremendous loss of American submarine power.

An impregnable position has been built up in the western Pacific by the Imperial Navy. Placed, at the beginning, in between the American and British navies, it made best use of its strategic position through what is called the inner-line tactic, and was able to annihilate the enemy mobile powers on both the east and west and to reduce nearly all of their bases. Its control and domination of the seas extends in the west up to the east coast of Africa, and in the east up to the west coast of the Americas.

Thus calmly retrospecting over the results of the war, that have accumulated during the past one year, we cannot but be astounded at the greatness of its scale and the grandeur of its accomplishment, depriving us of words of proper description. And it is our firm belief that, backed by such a grand offensive and defensive set-up, and guarded by such a peerless Navy, the scale of the new holy order that Japan intends to establish in Greater East Asia will be also as great and grand and unprecedented in history.

(END)

Hungarian Stamps Issued

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian postal authorities issued a new series of stamps on January 1, 1943. These stamps show well-known personalities of Hungarian history as well as Hungarian monuments.

Danish Volunteers Sworn in

WEIMAR—Norwegian and Danish girls, numbering 228 in all, who had volunteered for service in the German Red Cross on the Eastern Front, were solemnly sworn in recently at Weimar, Thuringia.

PEASANT OWNERSHIP TO START THIS YEAR

1,500,000 Hectares of Rice Fields to Be Under Peasants' Propriatorship in 25 Years

The creation of small holders, or the conversion of tenant farmers into peasant proprietors, to be carried out by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry throughout Nippon Proper beginning the fiscal year 1943-44 is an undertaking which will mark the dawn of a new epoch in the agricultural history of the country, says the Asahi.

Strictly speaking, the creation in Nippon Proper of peasant proprietors was started in 1926. This program was enlarged in 1937 into a 25-year plan, beginning the fiscal year 1937-38. The aim was to convert tenant farmers cultivating an aggregate area of 410,000 chobu of paddy fields throughout Nippon Proper into peasant proprietors.

It was the policy of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to have ¥40,000,000 disbursed every year from the Deposit Bureau and the Postal Savings Bureau for the purchase of the required area of paddy fields.

Due to unexpected complications in the disbursement of the required funds, the total amount disbursed for the purpose in view in the 5 years ending the fiscal year 1941-42 was ¥87,700,000, smaller than one half of the amount planned for disbursement.

The new plan for enforcement beginning the fiscal year 1943-44 is aimed at the conversion by 1967-68 of tenant farmers cultivating 1,500,000 hectares of paddy fields into peasant proprietors, in addition to the creation by 1956 of a number of peasant proprietors cultivating 190,000 chobu of paddy fields. In other words, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is aiming at the establishment of 2,000,000 hectares of paddy fields belonging to peasant proprietors throughout Nippon Proper.

According to the official figures for 1939-40, the total area of paddy fields under cultivation by tenant farmers in this country was about 2,780,000 hectares. On the completion of the plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, about 70 per cent of the total area of the paddy fields in Nippon Proper will be cultivated by peasant proprietors. Therefore, the plan, when completed, will infinitely strengthen the economic foundation of Nippon's rural communities.

In the course of the fiscal year 1943-44, about 50,000 hectares of paddy fields are to be transferred to peasant proprietors. Correctly speaking, a number of tenant farmer cultivating 50,000 hectures of paddy fields is to be converted into peasant proprietors. The carrying out of the plan for the new fiscal year will require the disbursement of ¥170,000,000 from the Deposit Bureau.

The disbursement of the funds from the Deposit Bureau for the execution of the plan in question is to be made via the Hypothec Bank of Nippon, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, the Hokkaido Development Bank, and the Central Bank of the Industrial Association, which, using the funds from the Deposit Bureau, will extend necessary monetary assistance to the rural communities through the local financing organizations.

The creation of peasant proprietors on about 500,000 hectares of land to be newly cultivated with rice, as a matter of course requires greater efforts than the conversion of tenant farmers into peasant proprietors on the fields they are already cultivating at present.

According to the plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the new paddy fields covering 500,000 hectares are to be situated on the highlands of the San-in-do where weather conditions are not so mild and pleasant as in the lowlands.

It is, therefore, essential that the peasants to be selected for the cultivation of those mountainous regions should enjoy as much protection as the emigrants to the remote regions of Manchoukuo.

With thanks and expectations, the public are now looking forward to the success of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

Unification of the Wartime Production Administration

It is very encouraging to learn that along with the War of Greater East Asia entering its most decisive stage this year, remarkable strides have come to be made successively in the strengthening of Japan's various wartime structures. Typical of such strengthening is the Government's recent decision to unify under the Prime Minister all administrative powers over productivity expansion as regards important munitions under a Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill and an Imperial Ordinance Governing Special Wartime Administrative Powers.

Toward the end of last year, the Government promoted the establishment of an Extraordinary Production Increase Committee, a non-official organization revolving around the Planning Board, with a view to speedily increasing and strengthening Japan's fighting strength. But in the face of the swift expansion of the war which naturally necessitates a considerable increase in various war materials, such a temporary measure has been found to be far from adequate in effecting a radical solution of the important problem. Deliberating on this point, therefore, the Government has formulated the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill and has decided to submit it to the present 81st session of the Diet which has just been reconvened.

In order to effect long strides in the expansion of munitions production, two different methods have been in practice. One of them was the uplifting of the morale of the laborers by the actual example set by the leaders of various industrial circles themselves, and the other was the consolidation of the system for expediting production. Though in effect a comparatively short period, the example of the leaders in themselves setting the pace at the forefront has provéd extremely effective, resulting in unexpectedly great results in the production of materials. However, a mere enhancement of the laborers' morale alone, however heightened it may be, cannot serve to effect a marked augmentation of production without the completion of the production acceleration structure. Hence, it is an urgent matter of the moment to take a daring and epoch-making step to consolidate the production acceleration system.

In modern war, the production of important machinery is highly important. And in order to secure the increased production of such munitions, the promotion of scientific technique as well as the guaranteeing of a proper and appropriate supply of labor, materials and motive power is absolutely essential. Furthermore, together with these elements of production, the financial and all other necessary conditions should be mobilized. And it is needless to say that in order to integrate these varied and complicated conditions, the smooth operation of the wartime production administration becomes highly important.

However, as is the case in other countries, there has likewise been no satisfactory unification of the production administration in Japan with regard to the disposal of such matters as labor, materials, motive power and finance, the task having been shared by various ministries such as those of Commerce and Finance, Welfare, Home Affairs, and Communications. One noticeable defect of such a system is that the greater the efforts of these ministries become in discharging and fulfilling their assigned responsibility, the more intensified becomes the rivalry between these parties. It is obvious that such a rivalry in governmental quarters is detrimental to the smooth operation of the national planned economy. Another defect of this system is that the possibility of the confusion of responsibility among so many different ministries, tends to becloud the issues which may be at stake. Now in order to prevent such obvious dangers, a synthesized unification of the administration structure becomes necessary, and the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill has been drawn up with this point as its primary object.

It is understood that the Government, simultaneously with the introduction of the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill, intends to promulgate an Imperial Ordinance Governing Special Wartime Administrative Powers. The Government also plans the passage of the Extraordinary Measures Bill for Licenses and Sanctions which stipulates that in case of a special necessity arising in the expansion of the production of vital munitions, the Prime Minister can instruct the various Ministers or order administrative offices or governmental officials handling the matters of labor, materials, motive power or finance, to take proper measures. Such simplification of the administrative procedure will greatly facilitate the wartime administration, relieving complicated prohibitions and restrictions upon the acts of individual or juridical person and giving more authority to the governmental officials in the fulfilment of their varied tasks.

Thus a considerable expansion is to be introduced in the authoritative power of the Prime Minister. In other words, the greater authority with which the Prime Minister is to be invested will integrate and unify the administrative business of the various ministries for the expanded manifestation of the total fighting strength, clarify the sources of responsibility of the supervising governmental offices through the simplification of the administration under their jurisdiction, and guarantee the promotion of scientific technique in the execution of the planned production as well as the proper and adequate maintenance of the various productive factors and conditions. Thus a speedy disposal of steps necessary for the strengthening of fighting power is expected. Then again such an expansion of the Prime Minister's administrative authority will also contribute greatly to the strengthening of the present Cabinet's political power, besides bringing into effect the smooth and speedy operation of Japan's wartime administration through the complete eradication of the evil of rivalry among the various ministries as has been stated above.

It is greatly significant that such a drastic measure has been worked out in accordance with the enthusiastic and unanimous desire which the entire industrial circle of Japan has been manifesting since some time ago. Lastly, the unanimous approval of the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill is expected in the present Diet, particularly in view of the fact that a demand for the presentation of this Bill has come within the last few days from parliamentary quarters themselves.

Distance to See Things

Philosophers look at things at a distance and see harmony in their relative positions. Artists look at things near enough to see beauty in the things themselves and as they group themselves. To scientists, things are never near enough for them to observe, pierce, and penetrate. Mediocrity looks at things only to find them ugly and unprofitable. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's Editorial Jottings)

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 21, 1942

From Our Own Files

In its 18th air raid on Singapore, the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down 15 enemy planes in a thrilling combat over Kota Tinggi, in Johore State on January 18, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

• • •

The British 8th mechanized division, numbering some 20,000 troops, and the Indian 45th independent brigade, numbering several thousand troops, have been trapped in a wide encircling movement of Japanese Forces in the mountain districts around the upper reaches of the Muar River and along the seacoast of Johore State near the Muar River, according to Domei.

• • •

On the occasion of the signing of the military agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy, Premier Benito Mussolini sent a message pledging to fight until the final victory in cooperation with Japan and Germany to General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Japanese General Staff, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Japanese Imperial Navy General Staff.

• • •

The 79th Imperial Diet called to session to formulate the wartime structure for effectively executing the Greater East Asia War was reopened this morning. Its significance is noteworthy for not only is the huge budget for the coming fiscal year being submitted but 82 important bills necessary for the execution of the war and the development of occupied territories and southern areas are to be examined and approved.

• • •

A marked increase of apprehension over a possible inflation has been noticeable in the United States since the announcement of President Roosevelt's gigantic armament program, according to a Stockholm report.

• • •

The Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference which was to meet in plenary session Monday, January 19, at Rio de Janeiro was postponed indefinitely, owing to the opposition on the part of Argentina and Chile to the proposed united front of the American countries against the Axis Powers, it was reported from Buenos Aires.

JAPAN'S MASTER NAVAL TACTICS BUILD UP IMPREGNABLE POSITION

Imperial Navy Dominates Seas From Eastern Coast of Africa to Western Shores of America

By CHU SAITO
(From the Koron)

Part II

On December 10 two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which constituted the main strength of its Asiatic Fleet, were smashed and sunk off the coast of the Malaian Peninsula.

As to the outstanding features of the British super-dreadnoughts, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which became early victims of our valiant maneuvering and attack, the Prince of Wales had a displacement of 35,000 tons, equipped with 10 14-inch main guns and 16 5.25-inch supplementary guns, and with a speed of 30 knots, while the Repulse was of 32,000 tons with 6 15-inch main guns and 12 4-inch supplementary guns, and 29 knots. The former was launched in May, 1939, as the newest type with its sister-ship, the George V; the latter was one of the only two remaining cruisers of the British navy the other being the Hood which was lost off Greenland. The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were advertised to the world as the pride of the British navy, and as being unsinkable.

What we sank and damaged out of the enemy contingent in the battle off Singapore, from January 10 to 14, included among the ships sunk 1 light cruiser, 1 special type cruiser, 1 submarine, 2 gunboats, 1 mine-layer and 1 special-service vessel; and in the damaged group, 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer, 2 special-service vessels and one torpedo boat.

Thus, all of the enemy's main naval strength which was found menacing the Greater East Asia War areas, at the outbreak of the hostilities were completely wiped out through destruction, damage or otherwise. While the British naval power was wiped out from the Indian Ocean, the American navy was reduced to a third-rate navy.

Subsequent to these heavy initial losses, the enemy was able to get up a combined squadron by gathering up what little remained in the American, British, Dutch and Australian navies, and with it laid round the shores of the old Dutch East Indies and Australia, was bent on menacing the whole stretch of waters between those two places. They persisted in giving trouble to the Japanese Navy in its operations in those areas. This was met by our Navy in the waters of the Dutch East Indies, which developed into the sea battle off Java on February 4, another sea fight off Bali Island on February 20, and finally those fierce battles fought off Surabaya and Batavia from February 27 to the morning of March 1.

No Match

In that celebrated sea battle off Endau, which took place on January 27 between two enemy destroyers and two of our destroyers, thus representing an even strength, we were able to sink one and damage the other of the enemy vessels, while ours did not receive even a scratch. The enemy's Thenet went down quickly and the Vampire escaped in the dark from barely being sunk, with a fire still raging on board.

In the aforesaid Java battle, we sank two second-class cruisers and damaged one first-class. On the following day, which was February 5, in the same Java sea battle we sent one enemy destroyer to oblivion. And on February 18, we earned the credit of sinking one enemy special-service vessel off Sumatra.

The result of the aforesaid Bali sea fight accounted for the sinking of 4 enemy desroyers, 1 big gunboat, 2 cruisers and 1 torpedo boat.

But, when all is said and done, what gave the combined enemy fleet the finishing stroke was the sea battle fought off Batavia and Surabaya, for three days starting from dusk of February 27. In that fight, the enemy losses included the Houston, America's first-class cruiser, the Exeter, the British first-class cruiser, the Perth and Hobart, the Australian second-class cruisers; also the de Ruyter and the Java, the Dutch second-class cruisers, besides 7 submarines, 8 destroyers, 1 gunboat, and 1 mine-sweeper Thus it meant for the American navy, which had lost its first cruiser, Augusta, previously in the battle of February 4, and the Houston now succeeding it, that its Asiatic Fleet was to stand deprived of the nucleus formed of these two first-class cruisers. The sinking of the Perth and the Hobart practically spelled a total loss of Australia's entire sea power, of which these light cruisers constituted the main strength.

Dutch Fleet Smashed

All the more tragic was the end of the Dutch Fleet. After it had lost, in the early part of this battle, a ship of the Java type and the Tromp of the newest type, it again lost its flagship de Ruyter and the remaining one of the Java type. This sounded the death knell of the Dutch sea power.

Later on, incidentally, between March 2 and 3 another destroyer and gunboat were sunk while on March 2 another second-class cruiser was sent down to the bottom off the west coast of Australia. Thus, finally, the enemy's combined fleet was entirely wiped off from those southern seas.

Then was the scene of our attack that developed around Ceylon Island, India, directed at the British Indian Fleet. This battle was fought in the sea off Colombo, on April 5, and, off Trincomalee on the 9th. In the first fight Britain lost two first-class cruisers, and in the second its aircraft carrier, Hermes, while a second-class cruiser was heavily damaged.

Preceding this battle, the Andaman Islands had already come under our occupation, which made it possible for our Navy to control the whole of the Bay of Bengal. And with this, a paralyzation of the enemy sea power at Ceylon became complete, thus decisively conceding to our Navy the domination of the Indian Ocean. Yet, the British navy dared to occupy illegally Madagascar, a French possession off the east coast of Africa, and from there to try to defend that part of the Indian Ocean. Even Madagascar, however, was not entirely outside of our range of attack, as evidenced from the fact that our special submarines could execute a brilliant, surprise assault on it. The result of this attack was the infliction of serious damage on the British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type and one second-class cruiser of the Arethusa type at dawn of May 31.

In the meantime, our attacks on the enemy bases to the east and west of the Japanese archipelago were consistently and swiftly carried out. Our landing on the Philippines was commenced at dawn of December 10. The same morning, the whole of Guam Island was occupied. Wake Island was re-christened Otori Island. Thus, at the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia, America's principal route of advance chiefly aimed at Japan for its pressure, for the preparation of which it had worked assiduously—frantically at later times—for more than thirty years, was completely cut off.

Our lightning attack on the Aleutian Islands resulted in the hoisting of the Rising Sun flag over there, and in the re-naming of two principal islands as Narukami and Atsuta. In the South Pacific also, our control of its numerous islands became practically complete, so that even this circuitous route of enemy advance, remaining in the far southern area, was rendered semi-paralyzed.

Thus viewed largely, it became a fact that our iron-clad defense in the western Pacific, extending for some 10,000 kilometers over the ocean, from the ice-covered Bering Sea area down to the air-off tropical waters, in the shape of a huge arc, was now to cause a direct pressure on the Australian continent and its surrounding region.

And as if in concert with the success of our frontal attack, our rear attacks also succeeded equally, resulting in the capture of Kowloon and Hongkong one after another, which had been enemy fortifications for resisting our southerly advance. This was followed by the capitulation of Singapore, with its magnificent naval base, where we made it too hot for the enemy to stand our terrific siege and assault, resulting in the raising of a white flag, as a token of surrender, by its commander Lieutenant-General Percival. The enemy in the Philippines fared no better as his stiff resistance which he kept up by sticking to the strongly fortified Corregidor and Bataan, had to be finally given up on May 7. This signalled the start of pacification over the entire Philippines. So, after all, every bit of the East Indies, either under the British rule or the Dutch rule, which once formed a part and parcel of the anti-Japanese encirclement camp, was now, in turn, to constitute one of our own iron-clad defense posts in the southwest.

The war so far fought during the last one year may be justly claimed to represent our aim to create such a strong and impregnable state of offensive and defensive in these Pacific waters, as in grandeur and thoroughness of our accomplishments, one should lack words of description. In substance, however, as viewed from the present stage of the conflict, the war is yet at its initial stage of development.

Coral Sea Battle

The Coral Sea battle began on May 7, followed by many clashes around the Australian waters, apparently as a result of much worry on the part of the United States about our success in setting up such an impregnable defense and, of its anxiety to break through a portion of our defense. And inevitably, America's threatening gestures and its desperate attempts, were thoroughly thwarted, ending in its utter defeat. The fate that the enemy met in the Coral Sea battle was, 2 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, 1 first-class cruiser, 1 destroyer, 1 oil-supplier, and 1 cruiser, severely damaged. Again, in the Solomon Sea battle of August 7, America suffered the loss of 1 first-class cruiser of the Wichita type, 5 first-class cruisers of the Astoria type, 1 second-class cruiser of the Omaha type, 2 second-class cruisers of an unknown type, 9 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 10 transports; while Britain lost 2 first-class cruisers of the Australia type, 1 first-class cruiser of an unknown type, and 1 second-class cruiser of the Achilles type. On the damaged list there were 1 first-class cruiser of an unknown type, 3 destroyers, and 1 transport. Besides, 40 enemy battle-planes and 9 bombers were brought down.

At the second encounter in the Solomon Sea battle of August 27, we administered a heavy damage to an American aircraft carrier of a new large type, half damage to another aircraft carrier of a medium type, and half damage again to a battleship of the Pennsylvania type.

From this time on, for two months, until October 27, our peerless Navy was credited for obtaining the following further results against the American navy: the aircraft carrier Schwab, 3 cruisers, 5 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 transports, and 1 mine-sweeper sunk; 1 aircraft carrier half damaged; 403 flying planes, and 97 ground planes destroyed of which 19 were large type B-17. This was also a brilliant achievement.

Another Fierce Battle

Again, from the dawn of October 26 till night, another fierce sea battle took place in the very waters, which proved to be a great counter offensive undertaken by America. A squadron composed of several main ships attached to as many newly built aircraft carriers made an imposing appearance in the north of Santa Cruz Island. Perhaps the attacking fleet represented all of America's remaining strength, as in fact, with those main ships as the nucleus, it was an expeditionary force organized on an unprecedentedly large scale. But again, this grand array of America was hackled to pieces by our vigilant Navy.

The enemy ships sunk on this day were: 4 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, and 1 vessel of an unknown type; heavily damaged, 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, and 1 destroyer; together with the loss of more than 200 planes. It is needless to go into details concerning a great number of other warships and merchant vessels that were put out of action in this encounter, besides numberless planes either brought down or damaged; but what this brilliant victory of ours testifies to is the existence of our aforesaid strong and impregnable front-line tells the whole story, and which was so swiftly established within about a year of the advent of the hostilities.

As borne out by the results, all the surprise attacks undertaken by America by the help of its aircraft carriers were frustrated. Several attempts made on Marshall group and Wake Island areas, were all beaten back due to our preparedness. Besides the sinking of the hydro-plane carrier Langley off Johnstone Island, the 32,000 ton Lexington was also down to the bottom on January 12 in the west of Hawaii.

On February 1, in the American attempt made on the Marshall group, it was punished by a fire caused on one of the cruisers of its convoy by our bombing. Again, on February 21, the enemy lost a medium type aircraft carrier in the northeast of New Guiana Island. A contingent made up of 1 aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, and 6 destroyers, which came to attack our Otori Island on dawn of February 24, was repulsed with 2 cruisers and 1 destroyer damaged. And, on February 27, the enemy's special type aircraft carrier was badly damaged in the sea battle near Bali Island.

Miserably Defeated

The first time the enemy sent battleships to accompany aircraft carriers was in the Coral Sea battle. There was a continuous cannonading from the battleships and bombing from the planes, indicating from the imposing battle array that the enemy intended to make a grand sally into the western Pacific. But the result was a miserable defeat, demonstrated by the total loss of two of his aircraft carriers, the Saratoga and Yorktown, which constituted the nucleus of the squadron, besides the sinking of a battleship of the California type, and a heavily damaged British battleship of the Warspite type.

Later on, in the sea battle which took place near Midway Island on June 5, two of America's newly launched, medium-size aircraft carriers of the Enterprise and Hornet types were sunk. When added to these another aircraft carrier, the Schwab, which was sent to the bottom in the Solomon Sea battle, the American Navy must have already lost 7 aircraft carriers in all. It appears, in this connection, that those aircraft carriers of different sizes, which made their appearance in the western Pacific after the second Solomon Sea battle, belonged, with the exception of the Schwab, to the category of the so-called special type which in reality were quickly converted merchant ships. At any rate, the contemplated counter-attacks by means of aircraft carrier was thus ignominiously thwarted in its entirety.

The Coral Sea battle, the Solomon Sea battle, and now this last encounter near Santa Cruz Island, in each of which we scored a brilliant victory by repulsing every Anglo-American counter-attack, amply bear witness to the fact that there was not the least opening left for the enemy's offensive. In this sense, therefore, these southern encounters may well be claimed as historic events to adorn the initial pages of the so-called interlude in the development of this War of Greater East Asia.

Guerrilla Warfare

Now for the enemy so beaten, who has been deprived of all the available bases in these parts, together with the loss of nearly all of his fighting craft in these waters, there remained but one tactic to employ, namely, to resort to guerilla campaign through submarines and convoyed aircraft carriers.

Regarding America's submarine warfare, it was known that some 30 of the American submarines which had been lurking in these waters at the outbreak of the war, made quick escape. Some went back to their bases at home, some to Alaska, and some to Australia, while others got lost in the subsequent encounters. And the same fate was meted out to most of the British China Fleet and the remainder of the Dutch East Indies Fleet.

According to the announcement made by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters on July 17, the total number of the enemy submarines sunk from the outset of the war to July 10 was 59 and those damaged 38. By that, it meant that practically the entire American, British, and Dutch submarine power was wiped out from these parts. And what little remained of those boats, either left for home or got back to the Australian base, where their activity was much restricted, owing to unfavorable conditions.

Basically, inasmuch as the construction of a submarine is very intricate, it is liable to get easily damaged. Hence, it requires a rigid inspection, and after each battle,

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EFFORTS OF JAPAN'S COLONISTS ASSURE MANCHOUKUO'S ADVANCE

Success of Settlers Is Based on Their Ability to Overcome Natural Obstacles

By NENSEI MAEDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

The main object of the Manchoukuo colonization policy is summed up as follows: "As an important policy of both Japan and Manchoukuo, it aims at the cultivation and establishment of the bases for the execution of the new continental policy founded on an ethical basis—a policy designed to build a new order in East Asia. It is further intended that with the Japanese farm settlers as the nucleus, harmony should be promoted between settlers of various kinds and the original inhabitants so that the inseparable relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo may be placed on an even firmer basis, that the accord of races may be promoted, that the defenses may be strengthened, that the industries may be developed and that the rehabilitation of farming interests may be accelerated."

The population of Manchoukuo, which stood at 30,000,000 at the time of the founding of the country, has witnessed such a marked increase during the past ten years that it now exceeds 40,000,000. At this rate of increase, it may be expected that it will reach 50,000,000 before long. The drafters of the plan for the settlement of 1,000,000 Japanese families (comprising 5,000,000 people) over a period of 20 years acted on the conviction that it is absolutely necessary for the Japanese population in Manchoukuo to be at least 10 per cent of the entire population of Manchoukuo when it reaches the 50,000,000 mark, if the Japanese are to act as the propelling force in bringing about racial accord. Such being the case, it is important that as many colonists as possible should be sent to Manchoukuo so that the Japanese may secure the position as leaders.

Divided into 4 Stages

When this program was first drawn up, it was divided into four stages, each stage consisting of five years. During the first stage of the plan (from 1937 to 1941), it was so provided that 100,000 families of colonists and 300,000 young settlers should be sent. Under the second five-year plan, covering the five years following 1942 inclusive, it is so laid down that 220,000 families of colonists and 130,000 young settlers should be sent.

Under the present arrangement, the settlers are divided into ordinary colonists and young settlers (young and juvenile volunteer corps), and the former are subdivided, according to the number of agricultural families involved, into groups, collective and dispersive settlers. Seasonal migration of people from Japan is also planned. To all kinds of settlers, the Governments of both countries are giving the necessary guidance as regards training, livelihood and economic activities.

Must Overcome Obstacles

The key to the success of these colonists is, after all, their ability to overcome all natural obstacles and the improvement of the system of colonization. It is the northern regions rather than the southern part of Manchoukuo which both countries desire to see colonized. These northern regions are not only of strategic importance but of considerable fertility. Concerning the fertility of these regions, Clark says: "North Manchuria abounds in masterless fields and fertile farm lands. These regions are as promising as the United States and the western plains of Canada which once attracted large numbers of White settlers." Motonosuke Kamada, a well-known farmer headman of a village, after inspecting conditions among the Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo, expressed surprise at the fertility of the soil of Manchoukuo. He said that it would be to act against the will of Providence to leave this wide expanse of fertile land uncultivated.

No matter how fertile the soil may be, however, proper fertilization is required. Nor must settlers neglect the choice of subsidiary work if they are to maintain their agricultural economy. Moreover, it is necessary to effect reforms in the methods of cultivation so that the maximum acreage cultivable by a farm unit may be increased. Needless to say, farmers and their children make the best colonists, both physically and mentally, and, as a matter of fact, Japanese farmers are particularly sought after as ideal colonists by the Manchoukuo colonization policy. It is most desirable that farmers from the same Japanese villages should settle down in groups in Manchoukuo, as, indeed, plans drawn up along these lines are actually being put into execution. The colonists of this kind can joyously follow their occupation and can live as pleasantly as if they were in their native places. As they find enjoyment in their daily life, there is security of living, and where there is security of living, there springs up a close union among the colonists.

Problem of Improvement

Next, as to the improvement of the system. As already mentioned, the Manchoukuo colonization policy forms an important national policy both for Japan and for Manchoukuo, so that it must have in view something more than short-sighted desire for material gains on the part of colonists. Both countries must be ready to make sacrifices, however heavy, for the sake of the fulfilment of the mission of permanent construction. This does not, however, mean that all economic conditions may well be ignored. It is, of course, important that plans should be so drawn up as to ensure self-sufficiency in the farm economy. At the initial stages, at any rate, every aid must be extended by the authorities of both countries to promote the object of colonization. We see that many organs, both Government and private, are already established in both countries with this end in view, and these are doing good work in the way of providing guidance, training, intermediary services and various equipment in places of settlement. There is, however, still room for much improvement. With regard to matters relative to sanitation and education particularly, a good deal seems to be still left to be desired. In the grant of subsidies also, uniformity must be avoided. Besides fixing the general standards of division, various conditions peculiar to particular regions must be taken into full consideration in fixing the amount.

As one of the fundamental problems claiming attention is that of the operation of the land system. As land ownership is a mater in which colonists are most keenly interested, it is desirable that special legislation should be enacted to assure them of their future prospects.

Stake Is Huge

It is clear from the statement made by the Minister of Overseas Affairs in the Diet that Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo are to play no mean part in the general scheme of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. On the success or failure of this important policy depends the consolidation of the foundations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. Insofar as the Japanese colonists are concerned, their success depends, not on the material assistance given them by Japan and Manchoukuo, but on the display of their innate Yamato Damashii. The sight of these colonists going forth determinedly to Manchoukuo after worshipping respectfully at the Imperial Palace inspires the belief that, so long as they are ready to put up with all hardships, their future and consequently the healthy development of Manchoukuo, Japan's life-line, are confidently assured.

(END)